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Saturday Evening.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)

FRANCE AND DAMOY.

Accra, August 25.—The French squadron bombarded Whydah and other Dahomian ports on the 10th inst. and attacked and occupied the villages around Kotonou on the same day. Next day the invading force marched from Porto Novo in the direction of Abomey, and on the 12th inst. a force, composed of 120 men and six officers of Naval Artillery, six guns, eighty mules, and fifty drivers, 150 men and six officers of Marines, 750 men of the Senegalese troops, and 15 white officers, and 350 native levies moved forward to take up a strategic position which they occupy until the arrival of reinforcements. The Foreign Legion, composed of 1,000 Europeans of all nationalities, and 300 cavalry in daily expected.

Paris, August 25.—The Minister of Marine has received a telegram from Col. Dodds, confirming the news of the taking of Takou, a fortified position of great importance in the Dekane country. The French commander adds:—"We have had one of our auxiliaries killed and three wounded. Maj. Rieu and Capt. Lasserre were wounded very slightly on the following day by some marauders lying in ambush near the camp. After the capture of Takou, Col. Dodds advanced with a portion of his force against Bakale. The enemy had evacuated the entire country and had fled towards the north. The inhabitants of the district received the French troops well. On returning from Takou on August 22nd Col. Dodds encountered a band of Dahomians, who retired, but in doing so caused fire upon the French, who had five men wounded, but only one of them was seriously wounded. Col. Dodds now holds Takou with his entire force. He has received the submission of Katagou, a village situated about three and three-quarter miles southwest of Takou."

FATAL YACHTING ACCIDENT.

MILLIONAIRES AMONG THE VICTIMS.
Detroit, August 25.—During a terrific storm, that swept Georgian Bay, Western Canada, yesterday, the steamer yacht Wahpeti was caught in a small and swamped. Among those drowned were Mr. Hiram Sibley, the New York capitalist, with his wife, son, and daughter, and Mr. Isaac Bearinger, the millionaire lumberman of Detroit.

THE CIVIL WAR IN VENEZUELA.

New York, August 25.—According to the Herald's Trinidad correspondent, Venezuelan advisers show that the Orinoco river country is in the full possession of the Legation. The dispatch adds that Venezuela has abolished the 30 per cent. differential duties against the West Indies. WORK PARTIALLY RESUMED AT BROKEN HILL.

Sydney, August 25.—In accordance with the decision of the directors, the Broken Hill Mines, at which work has been suspended since the beginning of July on account of the strike, were re-opened this morning, the men having the option of returning to work at the old rate of wages. Some excitement prevailed in the district, but a force of police appeared at the mines and maintained order. Two hundred men resumed work. They were, however, chiefly officers and foremen.

SERIOUS FLOODS IN FRANCE.

Paris, August 25.—A heavy storm swept over Paris yesterday, and caused a number of serious floods in various quarters of the city. The cellars of the Hotel de Ville and the basement of the Labour Exchange were invaded by the water, and in the Bel Air quarter especially several houses had to be hurriedly vacated, as it was feared that they would collapse. The loss in the provinces is very heavy. At Saint-Affrique eight men were engaged in a workshop when the building collapsed. One man was killed on the spot and the rest were injured, one of them so seriously that he is not expected to live.

CONVICT LABOUR IN AMERICA.

Nashville, August 24.—The prison inspectors have decided to send back immediately to the mines at Oliver Springs and elsewhere the convicts who were turned out of the stockades by the miners.

BOMB OUTRAGES AT TRIESTE.

Vienna, August 25.—A telegram from Trieste states that at least 10 yesterday evening two bombs exploded in front of the Statthalter's residence, and one in the Piazza Dogana. In both cases, however, the damage done was only slight. There is no clue to the perpetrators of the outrages.

BELGIAN AND FRENCH MINERS.

Liège, August 24.—Evening. The strikers have decided to resume work, the company having previously offered Frenchmen in preference to foreigners in the future.

(DALMIEL'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liège (Pas de Calais), August 25.—A number of French miners returning between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning from the Belgian side of the frontier, where they had been previously ill-used, wrecked several enclosures and houses belonging to Belgians.

THE LABOUR WAR.

A MINERS' HOSPITAL AND MORTUARY.
COAL CREEK (TENNESSEE), August 24.—Intelligence has been brought by a mountain resident, who lives in the mining region, some distance from the town, that a large cave in the hills is being used by the miners as a hospital and mortuary. He states that he saw twenty-one bodies in the mortuary awaiting burial, and many wounded in the section set apart for the hospital. Everything is quiet to-day.

WHITETIDE (TENNESSEE), August 25.—It is feared that the miners in this vicinity are about to attack the stockade at Cole City, in Georgia, and release the convicts. The governor of Georgia has ordered troops to be in readiness to suppress any disturbance.

REPORTED DICTATORSHIP IN VENEZUELA.

New York, August 25.—According to the Herald's Trinidad correspondent, Gen. Urbista, a commander of the Government Army, is reported to have declared himself Dictator of Venezuela, and to have formed a Cabinet, with Dr. Casanua as Minister of the Interior. Congress has been dissolved and several senators have been arrested.

Gen. Crespo is stating to be massing his forces about Victoria for a general and decisive engagement. The banks in Caracas have been closed, and considerable excitement prevails among the citizens.

RUSSIA AND THE PAMIRS.

Bombay, August 25.—Intelligence has reached here that a Russian force has arrived at Langar Khat, on the Oxus, forty miles from Kila Panjeh, the principal Afghan fort in Wakhan. It is believed that at least 2,000 Russians and twelve guns are at Somnash.

THE RISING IN AFGHANISTAN.

Bombay, August 25.—According to a report from a reliable source, the people of Khost have risen against the Amer's authority, and the insurgents have close invested the governor in Jadrin.

ANOTHER FEMALE AERONAUT KILLED.

Detroit, August 25.—A female aeronaut, named Carmo, today made a balloon ascent from the exhibition grounds here, hanging by a trapeze bar. When 300 feet from the ground she lost her hold, and was dashed to the earth and killed instantly.

THE FEUDS IN UGANDA.

Paris, August 25.—The French Government received a few days ago from the missionaries in Uganda, a diary kept by them from the beginning of January, and recording all events as they happened. After perusing its contents, M. Elibet, Minister for Foreign Affairs, sent it to M. Waddington, the French ambassador in London, who will shortly communicate it to the British Foreign Office, accompanied by a Note.

(DALMIEL'S TELEGRAMS.)

ANOTHER STRIKE THE CARNEGIE MILLS.

Pittsburgh (Pa.), August 25.—As the result of the attempt of Messrs. Carnegie and Company to operate their Twenty-ninth-street mill yesterday, 150 employees in the temper department struck to-day. The principal reason assigned for this action on the part of the men was that they objected to work with the non-unionists who had been introduced on the previous day, or with any other than men formerly employed there, who were members of the Amalgamated Union of Iron and Steel Workers.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS.

Paris, August 25.—At Rion, near Drome, three distinct and sharp shocks of earthquake were felt at 4.30 this morning. No damage was, however, caused by the disturbance.

Bermuda, August 25.—A severe shock of earthquake was experienced here this morning. Five dwelling-houses were greatly shaken, and the inhabitants were thrown into a state of alarm. Furniture, tables, chairs, and smaller articles of household use were hurled from their places and broken. Several windows panes were smashed, but no serious damage was done. There was a heavy swell in the harbour, which tossed the shipping about. The shock lasted about thirty seconds.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

DISASTER NEAR BERLIN.

Berlin, August 25.—Schmargendorf, a suburb of Berlin, was the scene this morning of a serious catastrophe. Some sawmills are in course of construction there, and as a huge chimney was being hauled into place, it fell upon a gang of workmen, four of whom were crushed to death and thirteen others injured.

THE PACAPY AND CANADA.

Rome, August 25.—The Propaganda has despatched to the French Government a representation respecting the recent order of the Canadian authorities for the closing of Roman Catholic schools in Manitoba, and has asked the Republic to use its influence with a view to procuring the withdrawal of the order.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

Berne, August 25.—The Peace congress to-day decided that the first universal congress shall be held at Chicago. An inscription was, however, made that the permanent peace bureau, to be established here, shall endeavour to arrange a place of meeting for a European peace congress in 1893.

FRAUDS ON SPANISH BANKERS.

Madrid, August 25.—An audacious and successful fraud perpetrated at Barcelona has just been disclosed. A few days ago an elderly foreigner presented at a leading bank a letter of credit for 4800 from Messrs. King and Co., bankers, of London. The letter appeared to be genuine, and 4800 was handed to the stranger. Subsequent inquiries by cable elicited the reply from London that the letter of credit was a complete forgery. Meanwhile, however, the bird had flown, and the foreigner, after staying in the best hotel in Madrid, proceeded to Barcelona, where he engaged rooms at the Hotel Continental. But he left that city by the Paris express a few hours after obtaining the 4800. From that point all trace of him is stated to have been lost.

THE INTENSE HEAT ON THE CONTINENT.

The heat at Berlin and throughout Germany continues intense, shade temperature in the city being upwards of 85 deg. Fahr. Numerous deaths from sunstroke are reported. The heat is still greater in East Prussia, the thermometer at Thorn registering 95 deg. Fahr. The crops of fruit and vegetables in the country have been practically ruined by the drought. A fatal case of sunstroke has occurred in the vicinity of Thorn. At Danzig fifty men of the 12th Regiment were rendered unconscious by the heat, and at Bromberg a bandman of the 129th Regiment died from the same cause. At Hamburg the shade temperature is well over 100 deg. Fahrenheit, and three deaths have occurred. The situation in Berlin and Charlottenburg is rendered very serious by the fact that the water supply is failing and becoming undrinkable. At Rinteln, in Brandenburg, twelve houses were burned to ashes owing to the absence of water to quench the flames. A Pesth correspondent says that during the last two or three days, while the 32nd Regiment of Austro-Hungarian Infantry was on its march from the Danube to Punitz, the Emperor, three officers, five corporals, and five private soldiers died of sunstroke and fifty fell seriously ill. One lieutenant, three corporals, and five privates belonging to the 23rd Infantry Regiment were also killed by sunstroke in the course of the same march.

TERRIBLE COLLIERY DISASTER.

A terrible colliery explosion took place on Friday morning at the Park Slip Colliery, Aberkynig, near Bridgend, South Wales. One hundred and forty-one men are entombed in the pit, and it is feared that the loss of life will be enormous. Great excitement prevails in the district, the scenes at the pit's mouth being heartrending. A later telegram from the Press Association's correspondent at Bridgend states that the disaster occurred on Friday morning at the Park Slip Colliery, at Tondy. An explosion took place when 141 men were down the pit, and at present there does not seem much hope of their escape. Hundreds of persons have thronged to the mouth of the pit. The cause of the explosion has not yet been ascertained. A Bridgend correspondent sends the following details: A terrible colliery disaster occurred at Park Slip Colliery, Tondy, Bridgend. A day shift of nearly 150 hands had gone down when an explosion occurred wrecking the workings, killing three surface-men, and destroying ventilation. Up to the time of writing (1 o'clock) it has been found impossible to reach the men below, as the pit is believed to have dried. The whole of the airways are blocked with debris. Scenes on the surface are appalling. The noise of the explosion was heard three miles away. It is feared that there are little prospects of the 141 entombed men being rescued alive. The first intimation of the disaster was conveyed by the reports of a violent explosion resembling a thunder-clap, which was heard all over the villages of Tondy and Aberkynig districts. This took place at about ten minutes to 9, when the men of the night shift from the colliery had not long returned home, they being soon awakened from their sleep. The report was accompanied by a dense column of flame and dust, which was seen to shoot up from the mouth of the pit. The force of the explosion is said to be unparalleled, the roof of the fan house near the mouth being carried clean away, while the windows of the office on the other side were shattered. The fencing surrounding the pit was completely wrecked, and the large timbers were hurled several hundred yards like stones. For some moments the mouth of the pit and outbuildings for several hundreds of yards were invisible among the clouds of smoke and dust. Immediate steps were taken to discover the extent of what had happened. Clearing gangs have been organized, and the work of clearing away the debris is now proceeding briskly. A number of the principal officials were on the spot, together with several medical men. The services of the latter, however, have not yet been called into requisition.

A later telegram says:—At the Park Slip Colliery, a village situated a few miles from Bridgend, so great was the underground disturbance produced by the explosion that it was felt over an area some eight or ten miles in extent, and long before the inhabitants of the valley knew what actually had happened they were in that way made aware of some colliery disaster. The day shift at the Park Slip Colliery, consisting of from 130 to 150 men, went down the pit between the hours of 6 and 7 o'clock on Friday morning, and the time fixed for "winding" coal was half-past 7. All went well until about half-past 8, when a terrible explosion was heard, the report being followed by dense volumes of smoke and flame, while huge quantities of dust shot up from the pit's mouth. The shock was heard distinctly in the adjacent localities of Tondy and Aberkynig, at which places the bulk of the colliery workmen lived. The effects of the explosion above ground were to send a large mass of flame and dense volumes of smoke, with quantities of debris flying away. The roof of the old fan house was completely demolished, and the roofing of the engine-house was also disturbed and the rafters set on fire, while the windows were blown out. Similar destruction occurred at the adjacent offices, and the windows in the lamp-room were shattered. The coping at the mouth of the slip was carried away, and the walls bulged forward, and there was a great spreading and caused a general rush to the pit on the part of men, women, and children. On their arrival the scene was one of that harrowing description which has been so frequently witnessed in connection with great mining disasters.

RESCUE OF EIGHTEEN ENTOMBED MEN.

In a despatch on Saturday a correspondent says:—Contrary to all expectation some men have been found alive in the pit. The exploring party have found several men alive in the workings, and it is reported in the village that no fewer than nineteen men have been rescued. Families have been inspired with renewed hope. The pit is again surrounded by a crowd anxiously waiting for news of their relatives below. In a further despatch the correspondent says:—It is now definitely ascertained that the number of rescued from the pit alive is eighteen, and it is believed that more are still alive. There were twenty-one on Saturday morning, but three afterwards got separated from the rest of the party, and they are still missing. As the rescued miners came into the village most extraordinary scenes were witnessed, women and children rushed from their cottages and frantically embraced them. Mothers who seemed to regard them as risen from the dead, and there were scenes of great rejoicing. Then a great rush was made for the colliery about a mile away by those who still have relatives in the workings. Excitement is at fever heat and most painful to witness.

REVOLT IN A PRISON.

At Rouen the other evening a fresh revolt occurred in the penitentiary section of the Bonne-Nouvelle Prison there, which, at the beginning of the present month, was the scene of some rather serious trouble. Half an hour later a fire broke out in the same prison. The mutiny was suppressed by the military, who were called in for that purpose. The fire proves to have been the work of the prisoners. The flames were speedily extinguished, and no one was injured.

THE CHOLERA.

SUPPOSED CASE IN LONDON.

A third death at Gravesend. A case of Asiatic cholera is being treated at St. Thomas's Hospital. A woman named Mary Harley, aged 30, who lives in Lambeth, was removed to the hospital on Thursday night, and the symptoms being those of cholera morbus, her case is being attentively watched. How she contracted the disease is not known; but every care has been taken to prevent its spreading. All her clothing has been destroyed, and the patient has been carefully isolated. She is reported to be progressing favourably. On inquiry at the hospital on Saturday, a reporter was informed by the assistant steward that he "believed" the case was considered one of English cholera, but he refused any particulars.

A third case of cholera which was removed from the Hamburg steamer, Gemma, at Gravesend, to the special floating hospital proved fatal on Friday night. This was the case of the man, the two women who had been seized having died the previous day. Dr. W. H. Power, assistant medical officer to the Local Government Board, visited the hospital and vessel, which is now lying off the port in quarantine, accompanied by local medical officer, Dr. Whitcombe, and expressed his approval of the precautionary measures which were being taken to prevent the spread of the contagion. Dr. Collingridge, chief of the Port of London Sanitary Medical Staff, with Insp. Bailey, was on board the Gemma for the greater part of the day, superintending the disinfecting of the vessel and the baggage. The first and second cases of cholera had not been in contact with the infected part of the vessel, were allowed to leave it on Thursday night, and their whereabouts are known to the authorities, and they will be kept under medical supervision. The storage passengers are being disinfected. No further cases of sickness have occurred, and the health of the passengers is reported to be satisfactory. The two deceased women were interred at Gravesend Cemetery on Friday night. The hospital is about a mile below Gravesend, while the cemetery is on the other side of the town. In the course of an interview on Friday afternoon, Dr. Thorne Thorne, C.B., principal medical officer of the Local Government Board, said he had no doubt at all that these cases are Asiatic cholera.

NEW HONOURS.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer the dignity of a peerage upon the Right Hon. Sir Lyon Playfair, K.C.B., M.P., Mr. Cyril Flower, M.P., and of a baronetcy on the Right Hon. George Osborne Morgan, Q.C., M.P. Sir Lyon Playfair was born at Meern, Bengal, in 1819, his father being the inspector-general of hospitals in that presidency. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, and was appointed professor of chemistry at the Royal Institution, Manchester, in 1843, and filled a similar post in Edinburgh from 1843 to 1849. The United Universities of Edinburgh and Andrews were represented by Mr. Playfair from 1859 to 1885, since which time he has represented South Leeds. In the last Liberal Government he was Chairman of Committee for the Education of the Poor for three years, and subsequently Vice-president of the Committee of Council on Education. Sir Lyon, who was knighted in 1883, has been three times married; his present wife is an American lady. Mr. Cyril Flower was born at Stratford in 1843, educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, and called to the bar of the Inner Temple in 1870. He married, in 1879, the eldest daughter of the late Sir Anthony de Rothschild. He represented Bournemouth from 1880 to 1885, and has since then been member for the Luton Division of Bedfordshire. In 1890 he was a Junior Lord of the Treasury, and has since been one of the Liberal whip. Mr. G. Osborne Morgan is eldest son of the vicar of Conway, and was born in 1820. He was educated at Oxford, and was called in 1853 to the bar of Lincoln's Inn, of which he is a bencher. He was made a Queen's counsel in 1860, and was sworn on the Privy Council in 1860. From 1868 to 1885 Mr. Morgan represented the county of Denbigh, and the Eastern Division since that time. In 1889 he was appointed Judge Advocate-General, and in 1891 Parliamentary Secretary to the Colonial Office. He married in 1856 a daughter of Mr. Leopold Riss, of Eccles, near Manchester.

It is rumored that Sir Lyon Playfair will take his title from St. Andrews, the seat of his family for generations. The new peer will be known in the Upper House as Baron Playfair of St. Andrews. His seat at South Leeds will not be vacated for several days.

SAD DEATH OF A SPORTSMAN.

An accident is reported from Penmaen-mawr, where a young sportsman, Mr. Leish Taylor, the Cliffe, Dolgelly, was found dead in his bed-room. He was an ardent sportsman, and on Friday morning he retired to his room to dress preparatory to going out with some friends. Whilst undressing a revolver exploded, and the bullet passed through his head. Surgical aid was summoned, and efforts were made to revive the life, but death ensued soon afterwards. The accident has caused a painful sensation throughout the district, where the deceased was well known.

SCENE ON THE GOODWIN SANDS.

In answer to signals from the North Sand Head lightship the Ramsgate tug and lifeboat proceeded to the Goodwin Sands on Friday night. The steamer was found to be ashore on the sands, and the Ramsgate boats were on the spot. The lifeboat, being standing together with another lifeboat, are standing by the side of the steamer. The cause of the accident is not known. The tug and lifeboat were on the spot for several hours afterwards.

THE COLLISION AT CLAPHAM JUNCTION.

At the Wandsworth and Clapham Union Infirmary, Mr. A. Braxton Hicks held an inquiry concerning the death of William George Weblin, aged 46, lately residing at 84, Bridgeport-terrace, Wandsworth, who was killed in the collision at Clapham Junction, on the London and South-Western Railway, on the 20th inst., he being the guard of the train which was run into by the 9.50 Feltham train from Waterloo. Mr. W. Milligan, one of the guardians of the union, was present on their behalf. Mr. Knight, solicitor to the railway company, appeared to watch the case on their behalf. Insp. Blackmore appeared for the police; and Engineer Glover for the fire brigade. Although summoned for 10.15 a.m., it was 10.45 a.m. before the proceedings were commenced. James Weblin, residing at 84, Bridgeport-terrace, Clapham, identified the deceased as her husband. He was aged 46 years, and was a railway guard in the service of the London and South-Western Railway. Dr. James Brewster Neal, medical superintendent of the infirmary, said the deceased was brought to the institution at 11.30 p.m. on the 20th inst. On examination he found the deceased suffering from extreme shock, extensive burns of the head and chest, abdomen, and lower extremities of the body. Both thighs were fractured, and the left knee joint exposed, and there was hemorrhage from the wound. There was mutilation of other parts of the body. The deceased never rallied, and expired two hours after admission. A further examination after death showed that there was an infusion of blood into the abdomen, and that the pelvis was fractured. There was nothing abnormal about the head, and no injury owing to the fractures and other injuries. The inquiry was then adjourned.

THE MASTERSHIP OF THE BUCKHOUNDS.

The appointment of a Master of the Buckhounds has given rise to some amount of misapprehension. The arrangements for this season having been made, the appointment has only been made absolute for the year. In the course of the ensuing year the matter will be thoroughly considered, with the probability of the present establishment being abolished.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AT PORTSMOUTH.

The Duke of Devonshire, Commander-in-Chief, completed his inspection at Portsmouth on Friday, and witnessed a review in which 5,000 troops took part. He subsequently inspected all the young recruits in garrison, and returned to London during the afternoon.

MINERS AND THE NINE HOURS.

A deputation of workmen from the Cambrian Navigation Collieries waited upon Mr. D. A. Thomas, M.P., managing partner of the company, at Cardiff, last Monday, for the purpose of requesting him to abandon the eight hours bank to bas system, which has been worked by double shifts in the No. 3 Pit during the past year or so. After a lengthened discussion, Mr. Thomas promised the deputation that he would at once return to the old hours. The new system, he said, had been merely adopted while the colliery was being opened out, in order to develop it more rapidly, that it had been a costly system, and he was perfectly satisfied that it was impracticable in the South Wales steam coal collieries.

SUICIDE OF A BOMBAY MERCHANT.

Mr. Langham held an inquiry at the City Coroner's Court, Golden-lane, Barbican, into the circumstances attending the death of Mr. M. Navalkar, aged 63, a merchant and native of Bombay, lately residing at the Metropolitan Hotel, South-place, Finsbury, who committed suicide by drowning himself in the Thames off Blackfriars on Tuesday last. Mr. John Smith Elmore, a merchant, of Bishopsgate-street Within, said that he had known the deceased for about thirty-eight years, and that he carried on business transactions with him during that time. He came to this country three weeks ago, and he then seemed very depressed in consequence of gradually losing the sight of his eyes. Deceased told him that he had been mesmerized whilst on the voyage, but when he afterwards complained that every one was calling after him, he thought it was a delusion. He had no relations in this country. Deceased was obliged to wear dark glasses, and came over to England to be treated at an eye hospital, having lost the sight of one of his eyes already. He was of quiet and sober habits. Mr. Augustus Warner, proprietor of Klein's Hotel, Finsbury-square, deposed that the deceased came to the hotel on Saturday night, and said he intended to stop a few days. He has no money, and the witness paid the cabman. He had known the deceased for eighteen years. On Sunday night the deceased went to bed soon after 10 o'clock, and an hour afterwards he rang the bell and said there was some one in the room. About 1 o'clock the deceased rang again and told witness there was an electric battery behind the shutters, and he could not sleep. The next morning he told the deceased he could not accommodate him any longer, and he replied, "It is all right; I am going this morning." Deceased left about half-past 10, and witness did not see him again afterwards. John Annals, night porter at the Metropolitan Hotel, stated that the deceased came there early on Tuesday morning. Witness showed him to his room, and on his descending the stairs he called out, "Oh, good night, good night. I can hear his voice." That was the last he saw of the deceased. John Sullivan, pier-master at St. Paul's Pier, Blackfriars, said that on the 23rd inst., shortly after 4, deceased came down to the pier, and said to him, "I want a little walk up and down." The deceased walked to the upper end of the pier, looked into the waterman's box, and immediately rushed to the edge, unhooked the chain, and jumped into the river. He did not rise on account of the current being so strong. The jury returned a verdict of suicide whilst temporarily insane.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

The Duke of Connaught on Friday afternoon witnessed the annual athletic sports of the Portsmouth Garrison, and at night attended the ball given at Forton Barracks by the officers of the Royal Marines.

ROBBING LETTER-BOXES.

At the Bow-street Police Court, Richard Brown and Edward Kilby, shabby-looking lads, who gave their ages as 20, but looked younger, were charged with stealing letters. Mr. W. Hetherington, employment agent, of 334, Strand, identified four letters and a newspaper, stated to have been found on the prisoners, as being addressed to him. In the ordinary course they would have been put into the letter-box on the door. The opening of the box was of medium size. One letter complained that no acknowledgment had been received for a remittance previously sent.—Det. Collins said that at half-past 7 in the morning he was in the Strand with P.C. Richardson. He saw the prisoner standing opposite No. 151, when Brown examined the letter-box. They then crossed the road to No. 334. Brown stooped down to the letter-box, and Kilby covered him with a long coat that was wearing. He saw Brown put something into the box. The prisoners then separated, one walking eastward and the other westward. Witness kept them under observation. About 8 a.m. a postman came along and delivered a number of letters at No. 334, putting them in the box. Directly he had done so the prisoners rejoined, and one of them, Brown, went close to the letter-box, Kilby covering him. They were there two or three minutes, and witness could make out that Brown took something from the box and put it in his coat. They then went up New Church-court close by. Witness ran across the road from where he had been keeping observation with Richardson. Brown had a newspaper in his hand, and was about to open it when witness seized him. He was very violent, and tried to throw the officer and to get his hand to his coat pocket, but was ultimately secured and taken to the station. On being searched the four letters produced were found in his pocket. When charged he said, "If you hadn't have had assistance you would not have seen me take them, for I did, for I should have had a go for it." On being back and examining the letter-box Collins found that a quantity of paper had been stuffed into it, so that letters deposited subsequently would be on the top of this, and within reach. Brown had no shirt sleeve, so that he could slip his bare arm in. There had been numerous complaints of letters being abstracted from letter-boxes in the Strand, and officers had been constantly on the watch for some weeks past.—Mr. Vaughan remanded the prisoners.

DEATH ON THE ALPS.

The death of a Mr. Nettleship, through exposure on Mont Blanc, is reported. There is a doubt, however, whether it is Mr. R. L. Nettleship or his brother, Mr. Henry Nettleship, who is referred to. Reuter's telegram says Professor Henry Nettleship, Corpus Professor of Latin at Oxford. The Times correspondent, on the other hand, says that it is Mr. R. L. Nettleship, tutor of Balliol. The uncertainty has not yet been cleared up.

GREAT FIRE IN DUBLIN.

DESTRUCTION OF THE SOUTH CITY MARKETS.
A Dublin telegram says that the South City Markets, with adjoining houses, the property of the Markets Company, and destroyed by various tradesmen, were completely destroyed by fire on Saturday morning. The fire was discovered shortly after 1 o'clock, and soon attained such proportions that it became evident the edifice was doomed to destruction. The entrance doors of the great passage were quickly on fire, and the stalls were completely destroyed. Behind the frontage of the buildings, facing Exchequer-street, and running parallel with George's-street stood Pin's furniture warehouse, the largest building of the block. No person slept in this store, which contained a large amount of property and also a library of 10,000 volumes and a fine billiard room. The efforts of the fire brigade, strenuous as they were, seemed utterly insignificant compared with the magnitude of the task they had undertaken, and the fire continued to blaze from point to point within the great block. Before day-break the whole pile of buildings was destroyed, with its valuable contents. The damage is estimated at at least £100,000.

A DEATH-TRAP IN THE RIVER LEA.

Dr. R. Macdonald, coroner for North-east Middlesex, held an inquiry at Elm Hall, Church-road, Tottenham, respecting the death of Charles Thomas Crowley, aged 19 years, the son of a boot-maker, of 6, Ellen Cottages, Higham-street, Tottenham. The evidence of a friend named Edward Hawkins showed that the deceased was bathing on Monday last in the back water of the River Lea, near the black box, Tottenham, when he suddenly got out of his depth and was drowned before help could be obtained. Mr. Henry Thomas Haselwood, of White Cottage, High-road, Tottenham, deposed that when he was informed of the death of the boy had been in the water a quarter of an hour. The drags were procured and the body recovered. The water in question was surrounded by Lammas land, and was really used by the New River Company. It was very dangerous to boys bathing there, as they were able to wade half way across, and then suddenly came upon a hole 10 ft. deep, the result being that if they were unable to swim they lost their lives. Witness had spoken to one of the bailiffs of the New River Company, and he was of opinion that the bottom could easily be levelled by the aid of a few bags of cement, and thus made a safe bathing place. Only a short time ago a young fellow dived in after a boy and struck his head on the point of a tree at the bottom, and he had to be pulled out. Juror: No doubt it has been a death-trap to many. Eventually a verdict of accidental death was returned, the jury requesting the coroner to write to the New River Company, asking them to fill up the hole in question.

TIDE TABLE FOR THE WEEK.

have had a go for it." On going back and examining the letter-box Collins found that a quantity of paper had been stuffed into so that letters deposited subsequently would be on the top of this, and within reach. Brown had no shirt-sleeve, so that he could slip bare arm in. There had been numerous complaints of letters being abstracted from letter-boxes.

PIPER PAN.

BUCKLAND, JUNIOR.

The clouded yellow butterfly is very much in evidence this year. I have whiled away several pleasant hours of my holiday in pursuing the golden winged insect over fields and dells. It is a beautiful creature when flying or when in the collector's box; I cannot remember my enthusiasm when netting my first specimen. It is a hard flying insect, also, and will often tax the limbs and wind of its pursuer to the utmost. I have found them simply swarming in some fields and pretty widely scattered in general. This year. The very much rarer pale clouded yellow is also, I believe, giving collectors

THE ACTOR.

The latest of the theatres to close is the Prince of Wales's, where Mr. Van Biene has been making his experiment as actor-manager. The Gaiety, it seems, is to re-open with "Cinder-ElLEN." I would strongly advise the lessees of the theatre to consider seriously whether burlesque of this type is likely much longer to attract the public. To me it seems to have had its day. Gaiety "burlesque" has lately grown more and more of a variety show, with the slenderest of threads to bind the various "turns" together.

OLD IZAAK.

Two special trains conveyed quite a host of anglers and friends to Amberley last week, on the occasion of the open fishing contest organised by Mr. A. A. Eldridge, the arrangements for which were admirably carried through. The start was from Houghton Bridge, and the day's take proved the heaviest yet recorded in these Pulborough waters and Amberley competitions. One rod only was allowed, and the weighing was supervised by Mr. W. J. Parkin (Cons.), who has adopted, Mr. W. J. Parkin (Cons.) as the association's official clerk of the society, assisted by Mr. J. Parkin, Mr. J. Reynolds ("Father B"), Mr. Nutt, of Pulborough, and several others.

Trailing to a fearful extent is being practised in the neighbourhood of Kingston and Hampton Court. It is anything but a sportsmanlike performance, and the sooner it can be put down the better. Anglers were unanimous in pleading for its abolition when the revision of the Thames bye-laws was discussed, and some good, at least, will result from their action if the wholesale slaughter of small jack by trailing is made, as it should be, a punishable offence.

The two associations representing the London Angling Societies have issued

GENERAL CHATTER. M.P.

"Awfully jolly down here; am boasting all day, and the sun and salt air between them have peeled the skin clean off my face." This from a friend who is disporting himself by the sad sea waves. No doubt he is laying up splendid stores of health, but I should imagine that there must be some monotony in being flayed alive day after day. Some people appear to derive as much pleasure from "colouring" their mugs as their meor-

MADAME

One of fashion's decrees at the present time is that though we may be as full and broad across the shoulders and bust as we please, our gowns must fit smoothly over the hips. Now this style is not becoming to everyone. Indeed, tasteful figures it is decidedly trying. However, a great deal may be done to modify a too great roundness of figure by a wise choice of colours, and also by having the skirt cut so as to fit smoothly and at the same time without any strain. Many would-be good

Here is a simple, yet stylish cape, made of smooth-faced cloth in a pale shade of fawn. A pointed yoke came as far as the bust; this a round full cape was gathered, made to set full over the shoulders. The back and front were slightly flared out, so that the skirt taking away, the all-round appearance many capes have. The full gathers on the shoulders made it fall gracefully over the arms. A narrow frill of cloth defined the edge of the yoke, the neck being finished with a high stand-up cloth left the cape fastened from the bottom of the collar and long ends. A small bow was placed on each shoulder, and another at the centre the back under the frill.

MR. WHEELER.

Mr. Hal Berte, the champion roller skater, writes me that he has used the Silverton closure tyres on rides aggregating some 3,000 miles and that it has never given him a trouble. Punctures occur, of course, but they heal instantly; on one occasion a blackguard made a cut $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long in the back tyre, but even this gap had no effect. As regards the talk about the closure tyre being slow, the correspondent believes that any difference between it and other pneumatics is infinitesimal and not worth a moment's consideration except for racers.

Similar testimony was given by a cyclomet by another correspondent when touring through the rugged west country. Puncturing in this case, as in the other, gave no trouble at all; self-healing took place at once. In the way, I must apologise to the gentlemen who send me this information for not inserting the extremely interesting account of his expedition. It was an obliging fellow, however, to print it in full would occupy more space than I could afford. Suffice it then, to say, that he and his companions travelled all along the south coast to Penzance; then paid a flying visit by steamer to Scilly; subsequently thoroughly explored the extremity of Cornwall, and finally returned to London by the north coast Devon and Cornwall. The tour occupied seventeen days, and was extremely enjoyable barring the terrible hills.

"What kind of a tandem tricycle would you recommend me to buy for my wife and myself? Your article on bicycles has filled us with ambition to mount a horse that eats no corn." Thus writes a gentleman at Saxmundham, and I hasten to comply with his flattering request. My strong counsel to him is to hire a tandem first, to see whether the exercise suits him and his cara sposa. As soon as he has experimented with one type of machine, he had better try another and another. I suspect which pattern is best adapted to his requirements. The Coventry Machine Company has an excellent model at Marlborough, and can always be trusted for both good workmanship and good material.

Another query he addresses to me is as to whether two people, "still on the sunny side of 50, and who are good pedestrians," would be physically efficient for cycling. Most efficient, I should say, but they must be prepared to find the exercise a little tough at first, especially when the roads are heavy with hills, or a strong head wind blows. Much

Never did I spend a pleasanter day than the last Sunday. After a comfortable breakfast, a rational hour, I jogged over to Datcha and put up at the Manor Hotel, one of the best inns in England, and after a glass of cider and an abethery, and a smoke by the river side, attended morning service at the beautiful church, where a fine sermon gave me much to think of. Then I strolled about in a wheel. Then a stroll before lunch, a moment to which I did full justice, the cate before first-rate, like the appointments of a handsome dining-room. But what made me endorse the Manor Hotel to me in the kindliest way was the fact that I was surrounded by Ross and Alice, the pretty waitresses, with their dainty figures and smiling faces, to George the stableman, who looks as if he could on occasion combine the fortifier in with the suaviter in modo, civility and kindness are the universal rule. Nor is it a very expensive place; my bill only amounted to a shilling.

SAD DEATH AT MARGATE

An inquest was held at Margate on Thursday as to the death of a solicitor's clerk named Walter George Cuthbert, 28 years of age, of Crawford-street, Camberwell, who died from injuries received while bathing. The body was recovered from the bath, and on Monday morning he went with his friends to bathe on the sands. He had dived from the steps of a bathing machine into 2ft. 6in. of water and struck his forehead on the sands. He was assisted into the bathing machine, and complained of pains at the back of his neck. He was taken to the Cottage Hospital, where he died at midnight on Tuesday, and a post mortem examination showed that he had dislocated his spine close to the neck—a verdict of accidental death was returned. The deceased leaves widow and three children, all of whom were staying at Margate at the time.

BICYCLES.—Annual clearance sale of "ORMOND" Cycles now on; 500 machines, shop soiled and secondhand, sold. All latest patterns. No reasonable offer refused, or easy payments. Great Auction Sale on Wednesday, August 1st, at 1.30 and 6.30 p.m.—Full particulars and catalogues.

DO YOU WANT A BICYCLE?

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

BRECHMAN'S PILLS.
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WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.
BRECHMAN'S PILLS. For Bilious and
BRECHMAN'S PILLS. Nervous Disorders.
BRECHMAN'S PILLS. For Indigestion in all its forms.
BRECHMAN'S PILLS. For Wind and Pains in the Stomach.
BRECHMAN'S PILLS. For Sick Headache.
BRECHMAN'S PILLS. Have Saved the Lives of Thousands.
BRECHMAN'S PILLS. For Goutiness.
BRECHMAN'S PILLS. For Fulness and Swelling after Meals.
BRECHMAN'S PILLS.
ARE WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.
BRECHMAN'S PILLS. Are a Wonderful Medicine for Female
All Ages.
BRECHMAN'S PILLS. Are adapted for Old and Young.
BRECHMAN'S PILLS. For Distention and Drowsiness.
BRECHMAN'S PILLS. For Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat.
BRECHMAN'S PILLS. Rescue the Roused of Health
Every Gun who Uses Them.

BEECHAM'S PILLS.
For Blisters on the Skin.

BEECHAM'S PILLS.
For Disturbed Sleep and Frightful Dreams.

BEECHAM'S PILLS.
For Constiveness and Scurvy.

BEECHAM'S PILLS.
The Best Medicine for Female Complaints.

Complaints.

BEECHAM'S PILLS.
The First Dose gives Relief in Two Minutes.

BEECHAM'S PILLS.
Are recommended by Medical Men.

BEECHAM'S PILLS.
Have the Largest Sale of any Pills.

Medicine in two Words.

BEECHAM'S TOOTH PASTE

BEECHAM'S TOOTH PASTE.
Will Recommend Itself.

BEECHAM'S TOOTH PASTE.
Is efficacious and economical.

BEECHAM'S TOOTH PASTE.
Cleanses the teeth and perfumes the breath.

BEECHAM'S TOOTH PASTE.
In collapsible tubes, in each.

BEECHAM'S PILLS and

BEECHAM'S TOOTH PASTE.

Prepared only by the Proprietor,
THOMAS BROWN, St. Helens, Lancashire.

THE "VERYTHING" FOR MEN.

A COMBINED Electric Belt and Suppressor (Dr. Harness's latest invention). It acts directly upon the vital organs by imperceptibly generating mild, invigorating electric currents, which pass from the uterus or ovaries, according to the position of the body, through the abdominal vessels, and so on, until they reach the seat of the disease, thereby restoring to it the vital energy the loss of which is the first symptom of decay. Few catarrhs and kindred troubles are so treatable. No man should be without one of these most useful health appliances.

We write at the request and under the authority of Mr. C. B. Harness, President, Electropathic Institute, St. Oskard-road, London, W. All communications are treated as strictly private and confidential.

FACTS ABOUT HARNESS' ELECTRO-PATHIC BELTS.

They are genuine curative Electric Belts, constructed on the principle of the dry pile. They require no batteries other than that of the skin to put them in action, the contact with the body being quite sufficient for medicinal purposes. They comprise the perfection of the method devised by the celebrated Professor A. Fleischhold and Dr. Burg, and, in every case where doctors usually prescribe a course of hydropneumosis or Harness' Electropathic Belts may be substituted with advantage. Acting as they do upon all the most important organs of the body, their beneficial effects consist in the stimulation of the blood, the improvement of the secretions, Digestion, Weak Circulation, or Defective Organic Action. These genuine Electric Belts are exceedingly comfortable to wear, give wonderful support, and vitality to the system, and are of the best quality, made of the finest leather, impregnated with life and vigor to the delinquent constitution, stimulate the organic action, promote the circulation, assist digestion and promptly remove that vitægeny the least of which is the first symptom of decay. Their lasting properties are such as to make them valuable. The Auctioneers of various organs

increase their secretions, give tone to muscles and nerves, relax morbid contractions, improve nutrition, and

RENEW EXHAUSTED NERVE FORCE.

Acting directly on the system, they maintain and assist in various functions, and thus promote the health and vigour of the entire frame. Besides the benefits, the mind is much relieved in a happy, cheerful state, and every faculty stimulated to the highest reaction of intellectual strength. Harries' Electropathic Belts have stood the test of more than 25 years, have restored thousands of sufferers to health as vigorous, are guaranteed to be entirely safe, and are constructed on sound scientific principles. The Medical Belts Company (Limited) are the Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers of these now world-famed curative appliances, and should any one still have the misfortune to be afflicted with any of the above-mentioned ailments, they can be obtained at retail delay at the Company's Electropathic and Sander Institute, 25, Oxford-street (at the corner of Rathbone-place), London, W., where they can see the belts scientifically tested, and use presented to them the thousands of certificates and testimonials and reports that have been received from all parts of the world.

NEW MEDICAL FORCE FOR MEN ONLY.

By H.D., Ch.M., &c., "A Family Doctor," on the Electric Treatment and Cure of Varicose and Allied Ailments. Used under cover, post free, on application to the Chief Consulting Officer, the Electropathic and Sander Institute, Oxford-street, London, W.

PREMATURE OLD AGE.

The distressing symptoms of premature old age, such as nervous and organic disorders, delicate affections, &c., yield to the curative invigorating influence of mild continuous currents of electricity, as generated by Harries' Electropathic Belt. This curvilinear instrument is exceedingly safe, and its use promotes the circulation and vitality of the internal organs of the body, purges the system, prevents chills, tempers the skin, vigour to the debilitated constitution, stimulates the nerve action, promotes the circulation, assists digestion, promptly removes that vital injury, the loss of which is the first symptom of decay. Besides these benefits the mind

maintained in a buoyant, cheerful state, and every faculty stimulated to the highest condition of intellectual strength. These world-famed Belts have stood the test of nearly two

five years, and have lost thousands to perfect health and vigour. All leavards and sufferers should, therefore, of call and avail themselves of a free personal consultation with our expert for descriptive pamphlet and book of testimonials. Note only address: The Electropneumatic and Thermal Institute, 41 Oxford-street, London.

THE HOT SEASON.

"The blood heats not as wont within their veins;
Stimmes escape o'er the eye, drowsy slia
Fetter the limbs like paley."

WITH the advent of warm weather, there are thousands of persons to whom the above lines are so telling truths. They suffer from a well-earned feeling of dry, oppressive heat in the blood, a general stagnant, circulation. Others, by painful experience know the intolerable arid, parched, itching, weary characteristics of Skin Diseases. A high temperature in the system, so that the body becomes convulsed, the muscles languid, and the nerves irritated. Especially so is the case with children. The blood becomes fevered and putrid, and therefore somewhat poisonous and gives rise to tending to the inception of all generations of impurity in blood, Eczema, Erysipelas, Acne, Pustules, and all Blood

skin Diseases, and such sufferers as we have above-mentioned can alone fully appreciate the significance of the follo

lines:—

"And his blood
Oured with delicious coarsness through the veins,
And his dry palms grew moist, not so his lips
The dew softness of an infant's skin."

The delightful condition of health so beautifully and so expressed in the quotation is to be obtained by the use of **Fraser's Sulphur Tablets**. They ally liverworts to blood, expel or neutralise impurities, and render non-poisonous and harmless the fluids excreted in the perspiration, would otherwise cause itching or eruption symptoms, blood having become fevered and impure, thereby inflicting nourishment to the muscles, nerves, and tissues, and the antiseptic and purifying influence of Fraser's **Sulphur Tablets** is marvellously beneficial in purifying and cooling the blood.

Fraser's Sulphur Tablets pass through the stomach

These who desire a good skin and complexion, clear, healthy and free from blemish, are especially recommended to use **Fraser's Sulphur Tablets** internally, and **Fraser's Sun Soap** externally, for especial pains have been taken to make a perfect soap for the Skin and Complexion, alike to

and disease. And it is all that. Such a delightful, cool and emollient lather, that renders the skin supple

It does not dry up the moisture of the skin, nor does it dry the nails, nor wither the hair, but contains a pleasant cream which softens, smooths, and soothes.

"Fraser's Sulphur Soap" is superlative as no other. The extra creamy lather being chemically incorporated the soap at a fixed point in the process of saponification is without doubt the best soap of all, as well as the cheapest in proof warranted we ask you to

TEST IT FREE OF CHARGE

**A Sample of "Fraser's Sulphur Soap" (scented) will
be sent post free on application. Name the Product.**

**"Fraser's Sulphur Soap" in card boxes (scented),
unscented), price 6d., three, post free, 1s. 6d. Of
Chemists, Grocers, and Stores. Sole Proprietors: F
Tabbot, Limited, 11, Ludgate-square, London, E.C.4.**

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THEATRICAL ITEMS.

HUDSON'S
EXTRACT OF SOAP.

SOAP.
FOR.

LAST WEEK'S ITEMS.

The number of visitors at the Crystal Palace on Saturday was 34,900.

Ther. Empress Eugenie arrived at Osborne on a visit to the Queen.

Sir Harry Verney was lying ill at his residence, Clarendon House, Bucks.

Mr. H. M. Stanley opened a bazaar at Oba in aid of a new parish church.

Mr. Felix Joseph, a gentleman who contributed liberally to the public museums of Nottingham and other large towns, died at Southam.

The heat in Berlin still continued intense. Several fatal cases of sunstroke have occurred, and similar fatalities were reported from various other parts of Germany.

Two of the leading betting clubs in Liverpool, the Avenue and the Beaufort, were raided by a large force of police. Over 100 arrests were made, and a large pile of money was captured.

The whole of the troops in garrison at Sode left for Philippopolis in order to attend the opening of the Philippopolis Exhibition.

James Kelly, of Lambeth, was attacked by a savage dog. Before the brute could be beaten off Kelly was severely bitten. His wounds were treated at St. Thomas's Hospital.

William Kenrick, 33, bricklayer, Arcole-street, Stoke Newington, was admitted to St. Thomas's Hospital suffering from severe ruptures caused by a fall while at work in Cornwall-road, Lambeth.

A gang of men were at work at Stubb's, Phoenix Wharf, Lambeth, when the beam of a crane struck one of them, named Thomas Richards, of Commercial-road, Lambeth, and knocked him into a barge. He was taken to St. Thomas's Hospital.

Charles Green, 10, greengrocer, Cornhill-street, Bethnal Green, was driving a cart when he fell into the road and was run down by a motor car. He was taken to the London Hospital, where it was found that he was suffering from severe contusions and a fractured arm.

The French Minister for Public Works issued a circular instructing the official mining engineers to provide for the protection of the mines against fire-damp and flooding during strike periods, so that in each case work may be resumed as soon as possible.

The East Surrey coroner was notified of the death of Henry Smith, 16, Glasshouse-street, Vauxhall. Deceased, while barefooted was dancing on a piece of old carpet in the backyard, when a piece of glass ran into his foot, and he died in St. Thomas's Hospital from lockjaw.

Violent thunderstorms, accompanied by destructive hail, were reported from various parts of France, as succeeding the tremendous hail lately experienced. The lightning struck several buildings, and two persons were killed at Avignon, and one at Gavray.

David Jones, 6 years of age, son of Ben Jones, berthing-master at Penarth, Dock, was playing with other boys on some empty wagons at the docks, and whilst crawling over one of the wagons he fell between the wheels, several of which passed over his limbs, killing him instantaneously.

On the Dalheim Moor, Cumnock in Ayrshire, a man named Brooker, 27, belonging to Sheffield and coachman to Mr. Chambers, of Tipton Lodge, was killed by a shot from the gun of a sportsman. The weapon went off accidentally as the sportsman was lifting it, and the contents of the gun lodged in Brooker's head and he died in Lady Butler's Hospital.

The Barnsley police authorities have succeeded in gathering information which enabled them to track the person who is supposed to have committed the robbery at St. Thomas's Church, Worsbrough Dale, near Barnsley, on the 18th inst., stealing several valuable articles, value about £20. The articles were sold to a second-hand clothes dealer at Barnsley, and the greater portion have been recovered.

At South Shields, John Andrews, dockerman, and Alfred Davis, groom, belonging to the steamship Werdeale, of Whitby, were charged with having set fire to the vessel at Bergen. The prisoners, it was alleged, returned on board drunk, and proceeded to the forecastle, set it on fire by means of a paraffin lamp. They threatened to kill any one who attempted to interfere with them, and considerable damage was done. Committed for trial.

The death occurred at Bottle, of Dr. John James Drysdale, the homoeopathic physician. Deceased, who was 75 years of age, had been in failing health for some time. The death took place at his residence, Hech Lawn, Waterloo. Dr. Drysdale was the son of Sir William Drysdale, formerly Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and practised in Liverpool for forty-five years. He was the author of several scientific works, and president of numerous scientific societies.

The New Western Post Office, the headquarters of all postal, parcel, and telegraph business from Edgware-road to Kew Gardens, was opened as far as the transfer from the district offices will allow. By the use of the new office, the loss of time involved in transfer from Victoria-street is avoided, and the mails are made up to the last minute, and wheeled in trucks to the Paddington trains.

The reference to Sir H. James as umpire in the boot trade dispute closed at Leicester. Evidence was given in support of the employers' contention that, owing to the various needs of the different branches of the boot trade, it was impossible to regulate boy labour by a hard and fast rule. Sir Henry said that whilst to several causes it was inevitable that there should be a certain amount of trade depression, which must be met artificially.

As a constable was going his round in James-street, Blackburn, he found the door of a bootmaker's shop open. He entered and searched the premises, but found nothing there until he stepped into the rear door, when he discovered the proprietor, Richard Thompson, aged 69, lying on his back in a pool of blood, with a severe punctured wound on the side of the head. The sufferer was conveyed to the police station in a serious condition, unable to explain what had happened.

ATHLETICS.

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION STRENGTH.

In connection with the annual festival at the Crystal Palace an athletic meeting was held upon the bicycle track. Many well-known athletes from all over the country are members of the association, and the racing was of an interesting character. Results:—

200 Yards Handicap.—Heat 1: T. Pollard, Haymarket, 11 yards start; 1. W. Brooker, Royal Arsenal, 12; 2. W. E. Upton, Army and Navy, 13; 3. W. E. Upton, 14; 4. W. E. Upton, 15; 5. W. E. Upton, 16; 6. W. E. Upton, 17; 7. W. E. Upton, 18; 8. W. E. Upton, 19; 9. W. E. Upton, 20; 10. W. E. Upton, 21; 11. W. E. Upton, 22; 12. W. E. Upton, 23; 13. W. E. Upton, 24; 14. W. E. Upton, 25; 15. W. E. Upton, 26; 16. W. E. Upton, 27; 17. W. E. Upton, 28; 18. W. E. Upton, 29; 19. W. E. Upton, 30; 20. W. E. Upton, 31; 21. W. E. Upton, 32; 22. W. E. Upton, 33; 23. W. E. Upton, 34; 24. W. E. Upton, 35; 25. W. E. Upton, 36; 26. W. E. Upton, 37; 27. W. E. Upton, 38; 28. W. E. Upton, 39; 29. W. E. Upton, 40; 30. W. E. Upton, 41; 31. W. E. Upton, 42; 32. W. E. Upton, 43; 33. W. E. Upton, 44; 34. W. E. Upton, 45; 35. W. E. Upton, 46; 36. W. E. Upton, 47; 37. W. E. Upton, 48; 38. W. E. Upton, 49; 39. W. E. Upton, 50; 40. W. E. Upton, 51; 41. W. E. Upton, 52; 42. W. E. Upton, 53; 43. W. E. Upton, 54; 44. W. E. 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MR. LABOUR GOV-
 Smith says I made Home Secretary preferred to him particular objection as Parliament the last six years. The phraseology of the House of Commons rule, to memorize accept one gentleman provided that a village. If Mr. instead of once, probably have returned. Cabinet consisting of Guildford, not precisely represented in fact. Mr. Stanfield, them, and consequently, who ought not new men are men." There having the Cabinet on. Roughly speaking for 2100, purchased for possibly worst subordinate appointments. Unfortunately days, mainly petriarcha. Of fair success. Of President, and for the last few years to the present the pressman a few rare Radio posts. Mr. T. contingent, of remarkable has been in the Treasury during the dinner. Sum of more important secretary of subordinate secretary of State known and these under Edward Grey latter. As the ing many in on between the accredited to naturally be of Foreign knows much tired nothing made Under- Robertson be- Ughted. K together represent Commons; the tage have been Robertson's than that of Ughted, with The rule is seem to have better able to or the confide. Many sound fight during ignored. Sum Cobbe, Mr. (not to mention recognition time brigade, duty when in to these parties ally dropping minutes, and desecration. Mr. George I a comfortable railway me unrewarded. Russell be place in the Whip in Opp be left out of Mr. and Lev families, and ning do not subordinate nating bears hungry, gre "live, give, free speech, discontent in sun of prospect who, when I qualified in fashion.
 Mr. LA Mr. Labour planation co Gladstone's he says that place in the says he, "as for anything doing so. So humble sold aspired to no Mr. Gladstone was away from On my return from I, Carl, freehand of our mutual upon the labouring, monarchism, sider the wisdom that I was difficulties. This difficult was his Government be more u was, informed that Mr. Gladstone consult with letter I received ing, my regret.
 What I certainly in some of Gladstone's being one of pleasing to would have not, what I letter would only other was to write in face of it, accept any of these Radicals their party. Most assured duty to all so, and I shall free hand and subor personal free office, assured such Radical sup E Moreover the person myself have asked for say that I implied that thing, and would have demanded

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The People.

OFFICES: MILFORD-LANE, STRAND, W.

"IN THE KIBBLE ORDER OF MANKING A
GENERALLY TO BE FOUND ALL THE
WISDOM, AND VIRTUE OF SOCIETY. THE
ORDER ALONE IS KNOWN TO BE THE
FURNISHING OF FREEDOM, AND MAY
CALLED 'THE PEOPLE.'"—Vicar of
Wesley, chap. 19.

THE CLOUD IN THE EAST.

The announcement from Simla that
Ameer of Afghanistan had appealed
the Indian Government for aid against
the Russians is the most serious piece
news that has come from abroad for
long time past. While the two accounts
which are given of the collision between
Russian and Afghan troops in the Panj
country are easily reconcilable, it is
perfectly clear that the incident is only a
more specimen of the manner in which
the Czar's officers are wont to push on
Central Asia. Now, however, that
Ameer has appealed to Lord Lansdowne
for assistance, the Indian Government
brought upon the scene in a manner which
may have consequences of which it is
possible to overestimate the gravity. The
terms of the treaty between us and
Ameer entitle the latter to appeal to
England for help in the case of an "unprovoked invasion." Doubtless it is his
to decide—the Russians intend that
it should be hard to decide—whether
or that case constitutes "unprovoked
invasion." But if our ally appeals to
under the conditions of solemn treaty
cannot refuse to respond without bringing
our empire into contempt. The position
of the Viceroy of India is, therefore,
extremely delicate. Had all this happened
even three months ago Lord Lansdowne
would have felt complete confidence that
he would be supported in any step
he might take for the assistance of
Ameer by the Foreign Office. Now, however,
Lord Salisbury is no longer in power.
His mantle has fallen upon very different
shoulders, and it is impossible to say
Mr. Gladstone would not refuse to permit
a single British soldier to be marched into
Afghanistan. One cannot help recalling
the famous—or, rather, infamous—Peshawar
incident, and the preliminary swagging
followed by ignominious collapse, which
characterised Mr. Gladstone's policy
that occasion. Evidently the Russians
who did not conceal their jubilation
at Mr. Gladstone's return to power
are playing their old game of bluff
once more, and hope to win. One hopes
mainly—Lord Rosebery. It is true that
the matter is the immediate official concern
the India Office, the head of which is
Kimberley, one of the weakest of
"old gang." But, considering the possible
European complications involved in
present crisis, Lord Rosebery might well
claim to have an authoritative voice in
the matter in his capacity as Foreign Minister.
That he will do so is our earnest hope,
he is the only member of Mr. Gladstone's
Administration who can be relied upon to
uphold the honour and interests of the
British empire against the vacillating
views of a Premier whose sole conception
of statesmanship in our foreign relations
is a see-saw of swagger and surrender.
But, taken at the best, the present situation is exceedingly serious.

CLEANLINESS v. CHOLERA.

In spite of the serious news of
advance of the cholera epidemic across
continent, it would be quite wrong to
conclude that this country is bound to suffer
from a serious outbreak of that justly
dreaded malady. It is true that
disease has, beyond all doubt, reached
Hamburg, and that cases which may
may not prove to be true Asiatic cholera
have occurred at Antwerp and at Havre.
In view, therefore, of the close and frequent
communication between those ports and
our own eastern and southern coast,
it is imperatively necessary that the most
vigorous exclusion should be enforced
all British seaports of all persons arriving
from those ports who may exhibit any
suspicious symptoms of disease. Happily
our sanitary defences are in good and
permanent working order, and do not
need to be improvised to suit the
exigencies of a sudden emergency.
The energetic action which is being taken
not only at the port of London, but at
at all points where the introduction of
disease is to be feared, will, we have every
hope, suffice to protect the country
less effectually than on previous occasions
in recent years. A word of advice
not, however, come amiss, especially at
a time, like the present, of abnormally
weather. We have received, and are de-
ceiving, numerous letters from cor-
respondents who wish us to prescribe
specific against the infection, or who
an infallible preventive of their own
offer to the world. Upon them, and upon
all our readers, we would earnestly impress
the fact that the supreme—indeed, the
only effectual—preventive of cholera
cleanliness. Cleanliness of the person
cleanliness in the house, cleanliness of
atmosphere we breathe, this is the one
dispensable condition of immunity from
cholera when the enemy is in the air.
Why is it that the east is the home of
cholera? Simply because the Orient
knows nothing and cares less about
sanitation and sanitary science. Out of
poisonous east comes the cholera, and

...There is, in fact, no doubt that
practic sanitation were carried to the
thing like perfection in this country
should not need to take any other pre-
cautions against an invasion of cholera.
dreaded disease might come, but it o-
not stay with us. Our readers would, there-
fore, do well to be warned in time.
they remember themselves, and not to
impress upon their friends and ne-
ighbours, the absolute necessity of scrup-
ulous cleanliness. If they do that, we
are sure that they will have little to
even if it should happen that a cer-
tain number of filthy foreign immigrants
affected with cholera in the stage of
incubation, should contrive to evade
vigilance of the sanitary authorities,
a few cases should occur on this side
the Channel.

NEWCASTLE ELECTION.

The result of the bye election at New-
castle is, undoubtedly, a great surprise
both political parties. Gladstonian
pullers made no less certain than Unionist
managers that the voting would run
much the same lines as at the late gen-
eral election, when Alderman Hamond,
Unionist candidate, headed the poll at
nearly 3,000 votes. It seemed impos-
sible that the constituency should so
round in less than two months and
convert this huge majority into a
minority. There were, it is true,
some important differences of cir-
cumstances at the two contests. Alder-
man Hamond owed his brilliant victory in
measure to his personal popularity,
whereas Mr. Ralli came as a stranger
to the constituency. It is prob-
able, too, that the latter's foreign
accent told against his candidature
to some extent; Newcastle, like all
northern cities, is intensely class-
conscious. Moreover, a considerable body of
workmen who were previously dissatisfied
with Mr. Morley's views on labour ques-
tions, thought that he was sufficiently pun-
ished by being placed second on the poll at
the general election. It was foreseen, there-
fore, that Mr. Ralli's poll would show a
reduction compared with that of Alder-
man Hamond, and also that Mr. Morley
would secure much more support among
the working class electors. The re-
sult, however, far exceeds both expectations,
while the Unionist poll has shrunk to
2,579 votes, the Separatist has increas-
ed by 2,075 votes, thus giving Mr. Morley
a majority of 1,756. That Newcastle
stultified itself completely goes with-
out saying; in August it pronounces in
its antagonism to the judgment it passed
in July. How is this phenomenal change
to be accounted for? We attribute it
entirely and solely to the personal factor. Alder-
man Hamond won because his fellow-
citizens knew him and respected him.
Mr. Ralli lost because he had never had
the opportunity of cultivating personal
relations with the Newcastle electorate.
His moral is obvious; Unionist man-
agers should endeavour to secure strong
candidates throughout the kingdom be-
fore the next general election. That is
what Gladstonian managers do to the
benefit of their ability, and great is their pro-
fit from the general election conclusively shown.

HOUSEBREAKING IN BELGRAVIA.

At the London County Sessions, Geo.
Noon, 31, labourer, was indicted for hav-
ing broken into 10, Eaton-place, and steal-
ing articles valued at £5 3s. also with hav-
ing broken into 70 and 72, Grosvenor-road,
stealing therein. Mr. W. H. Leicester pro-
secuted. There were altogether seven in-
dicments against the prisoner, who pleads
guilty to six.—Mr. Leicester said he did
propose to proceed on the seventh indictment.
It would be sufficient to state that on the
13th the prisoner was seen to go up a lair-
d at 12, Eaton-place, walk along the par-
ade and enter No. 10 by means of the gar-
den. The property stolen was a watch be-
longing to domestic servant. The pris-
on prisoner entered the house in Belgravia
he wore a painter's blouse and carried
brush in his hand, with which he broke
windows for the purpose of obtaining en-
try.—The prisoner said he had served
some time in the 7th Hussars, but
invalided thirteen months ago, and had
served as a driver since then, but had
formerly been a driver for four months
—Twelve months' hard labour.

A PUBLICAN CENSURED.

Mr. A. W. Wyatt held an inquest at
Princess Victoria, Rotherhithe, to in-
quire the death of George C. Thomas, 64
aged 40 years, of Blisdon-street, Rotherhithe.
Clara Kyn, of East-road, Old Kent-
road, said she had been barmaid at the Brick-
layers' Arms, Albion, having given evidence there
left on August 30th. On August 19th
deceased entered in company with Mr. W.
brook, who serves the house with newspaper.
From the beginning practical jokes
played with the deceased. His drinks
mixed—old ale with rum, and alternat-
gin was given to him. The landlord on the
barman to put drugs of beer into a pot
and give it to the deceased. The de-
ceased paid for alternately by the land-
lord and Mr. Westbrook. Whilst in the
where there were six to seven people
sent, some one knocked a chair down
which deceased was sitting, and he fell
to the ground. When he got up he
complained of headache. Then W.
brook emptied two bottles of water over
him. Deceased was supplied with drink
and he was drunk.—Dr. Kae, of Union-street,
Rotherhithe, having given evidence that
ceased died from suffocation by falling over
face whilst drunk, Mr. Moorhouse, the
lord of the Bricklayers' Arms, was called.
Witness: Mr. Coroner, I wish this case
journeyed for the presence of my solicitor.
Coroner: I cannot accede to this.—Witness:
Then I refuse to give evidence.—Coroner:
cannot help that; call the next witness.
Witness: I also refuse to give evidence.
Witness: William Turner, the barman, was
called, but refused to give evidence.—The
returned a verdict of death caused by
accidental fall of the deceased whilst
intoxicated, adding the following rider:
"That, after hearing the evidence of
barmaid, Clara Kyn, we consider that
Moorhouse, of the Bricklayers' Arms, of
Rotherhithe, is not a fit person to hold
the licence, and should appoint one of
the commissioners of the police."—
Coroner: Gentlemen of the jury, I
agree with your verdict and the rider.

A coin collector at South-East India
said to have a coin valued in India

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MR. LABOUCHERE AND THE GOVERNMENT.

But why was Mr. Labouchere not asked to write a letter during the formation of a Ministry? It may be a political question, but it hardly could be asked to admit it. Was there a change of procedure? Assuming that the Queen had conveyed to Mr. Gladstone any such expression of disapproval, it is to be regretted, for, although I may not see eye to eye with her Majesty in all matters, I have always regarded her as strictly constitutional, and, as I understand the constitution, the Queen selects as her Prime Minister the man who is the head of the party that has the confidence of the House of Commons, and leaves to him a free hand to choose his colleagues. This, to the best of my belief, is what has been invariably done during the present reign. A change of procedure in the case of so insignificant a Radical as I am would only be of importance because it might be used as a precedent to exclude at a future time some person of note and eminence whose presence in a Ministry might be essential to its success.

A MATTER OF INDIFFERENCE. After referring to his opposition to royal grants, Mr. Labouchere said:—"So that the good ship Democracy sails prosperously into the future, I care not whether my berth is in the officers' quarters or in the fore-cabin. Jones or Jones, it is all the same to me, and if I thought that my being thrown overboard would render the success of the voyage more certain, overboard I would go with pleasure—all the more so as I am a swimmer." Mr. Gladstone's Vindicator.

A special correspondent of the Liverpool Daily Post writes:—"I understand that Mr. Gladstone has written to Mr. Labouchere informing him that he (Mr. Gladstone) is entirely responsible for his not being invited to take a place in the Government. Mr. Gladstone states that he did not submit Mr. Labouchere's name to her Majesty in consequence of incidents in his public career which cast no reflections whatever upon his public character or conduct. This probably points to Mr. Labouchere's connection with the officers' quarters and the articles which have appeared in that journal. An ORGANISED GANG OF MALCONTENTS. The London correspondent of the Dublin Independent says that Mr. Labouchere is organising a gang of malcontents, who may make him master of the Liberal party in the coming session, and the Irish Times says: "The elements exist, if there were any real independence in the Liberal ranks, the disaffected party of the disaffected—those Irishmen and Englishmen whose exclusion from the Ministry has been brought about by a Whig intrigue. This would be a case of Labouchere, if not of Adullam, and might be made a terror to evildoers."

EXTENSIVE THEFT OF JEWELLERY.

According to the evidence tendered at Marlborough-street Police Court by Mr. Charles Pearson, his firm, Messrs. R. and S. Garrard and Co., Crown Jewellers, of 25, Haymarket, were aware for two years that they were being robbed. Among their assistants was Albert Charles Lowie, a young man of 21, who was on the 15th of June charged with robbing his employers. Until last week he did not attach to the prisoner. He, however, absented himself from business on Monday and Tuesday, and it became necessary to open his private drawer. Therein were found some twenty empty jewel cases, which had contained nearly all of the missing property, including two diamond brooches worth £165, which had disappeared from stock within the past six weeks. The total value of the articles stolen was about £1,800, and as the firm was fully aware of its losses a sharp watch was kept, but seemingly in the wrong direction. On Monday morning, Lowie, who was accompanied by his wife, met Mr. Pearson at Victoria Station. His employer told him that it was his duty to give him into custody, that his drawer had been opened, and that the missing property had been found in it. Prisoner made no reply, and after some conversation with his wife accompanied Mr. Pearson in a cab to Vine-street Police Station, where he was handed over to the custody of Det. Sgt. Scott. On the way to the station Lowie told Mr. Pearson that he had in his possession pawnbrokers' duplicates for a great deal of the stolen property, and that he was willing to return them. The twenty-six contract notes and thirteen pawn-tickets, all of which, with two exceptions, related to the missing jewellery. He said also, that if time were given him, he would tell everything, and attributed his dishonesty to an unfortunate habit of betting. When before the magistrate prisoner had nothing to say, and was remanded for a week.

A STEAMER CAPSIZED.

TWELVE PERSONS DROWNED. A Calcutta correspondent telegraphs, under date of August 25th:—"The Angia steamship, belonging to the Anchor Line, homeward bound, capsized in the Bay of Bengal, near Hockley. Thirty-two lives were saved, but fifteen persons are missing. A steamer is in attendance. The Angia was a steel screw steamer of 3,287 tons gross, and was built at Glasgow in 1888. She left Calcutta on the morning of August 23rd, bound for London."

With reference to the above report, the Press Association says that Messrs. Henderson Brothers, 15, Lombard-street, the London agents for the Anchor Line Company, have received from Calcutta, via the company's chief office in Glasgow, intelligence confirming the report of the loss of the Angia and several lives, but they have absolutely no information regarding the circumstances of the disaster, nor any list of those who have perished.

Ketter's telegram from Calcutta confirms the report, and adds that the vessel sank in twenty seconds. There were forty-seven persons on board, including two passengers. Fifteen of the crew were drowned, but the remainder and the passengers were saved by the steamer Boa. The Angia carried a very large shipment of tea.

A telegram received late on Sunday night by Messrs. Henderson states that twelve lives were lost. The names of the drowned are: James Gourlay, second engineer; Dunn, chief steward; McFarlane, A.B.; McDonald, A.B.; Carbonara, fireman; Colter, or Coulter, fireman; Elder, fireman; William Young, fireman; Rutherford, trimmer; Fitzpatrick, trimmer; McIsaac, assistant cook; Campbell, assistant baker. The owners assume that all the others are saved.

ROUGH ON THE POLICE.

While two of the Hendon police, Lower and Ridout, were walking in plain clothes past the residence of Mr. Butler, Bolderwood, Hendon, early on Monday morning, they were followed in quick succession by three others, none of which, fortunately, struck them. The constables returned to the station, and on Insp. Ruth calling towards 2 a.m., Mr. Butler said that earlier in the evening he had noticed two men loitering in the neighbourhood of his house. When about 1 a.m. he again saw two men outside his house he had already observed, his suspicions were aroused, especially as there had been numerous robberies in Hendon. Thinking they were about to make a nocturnal raid on his premises, he fired four shots from his revolver—a six-chambered one—with a view to frightening them and attracting the police. The constables were watching houses because of recent robberies.

STABBING IN SOUTHWALK.

At the Southwalk Police Court William Coombe, 45, a catamant man, of 17, buildings, Summer-street, Southwalk, was charged with maliciously cutting and wounding Elizabeth, his wife, and Rose, his daughter, aged 17, with a carving knife. Mr. Wood, the house surgeon at Guy's Hospital, said Mrs. Coombe had an incised wound on the side of the head about an inch and a half long, and was exhausted from the copious bleeding. The wound might have been inflicted by the knife produced. He also WILLIAM COOMBE. He examined the daughter Rose. She had a wound on the shoulder about an inch and a half deep, and a cut behind the ear three-quarters of an inch deep. P.C. Moore, 338 M, said that about half-past 3 in the morning he was called to the house and saw the prisoner's daughter Rose sitting on the stairs, bleeding profusely. He proceeded upstairs, where he saw the mother on the floor in a very exhausted state. The prisoner was sitting on the bed in his room. He was undressed, and apparently quite sober. Witness told him she would take him into custody for stabbing his wife and daughter. He dressed and went quietly. On the way to the police station he said, "I might as well die for them as live."—Wm. Coombe, an intelligent looking boy of 10, the prisoner's son, said that early in the morning prisoner awoke him in bed and threatened him with the knife. He got up and put on his clothes. In the kitchen the prisoner was up to Rose, who had gone there, and stabbed her three times, and then about to do so a fourth time when witness pulled him back. A gentleman went for the police. At that time his mother was all right, but was stabbed before the constable arrived.—Remanded.

A POOR MAN'S HOTEL.

The large common lodging-house which Lord Rotton is erecting near Vauxhall Station will be a unique institution. It will be completed by October, and is intended as a residence, permanent or otherwise, for single men of the labouring classes, 450 of whom will be accommodated. Although the prices will be much the same as those prevailing in similar institutions, the inmates will enjoy advantages which have hitherto been reserved for superior places of residence. The beds are placed in corridors, each man having his own cubicle, which is fitted up like the inside of a ship's cabin. Large baths and washing troughs are in the immediate vicinity, and the whole place is warmed by hot water pipes. In addition to these comforts the inmates will have the privilege of admission to the large dining, reading, and smoking rooms attached to the building, and can smoke a pipe or play a game of skittles in the long promenade of nearly 200ft. which extends at the rear of the building.

A "TITHE MARTYR."

A demonstration of South Wales and Monmouthshire Liberals was held in Llandysill parish, Cardiganshire, on the release of Evan Evans, aged 16, from gaol, after undergoing a month's hard labour for participating in the tithe disturbances at Bercead, Llandysill, in June last. The boy was first, and was therefore the first "tithe martyr." He was presented with a silver watch and chain and pendants and an address (the last two of which contained Welsh inscriptions), and a purse of money. A public meeting was addressed by Messrs. S. T. Evans, M.P., R. D. Burnie, M.P., Winford Phillips, M.P., and others.

ROBBERY AT CHARING CROSS.

At the London County Sessions, George Hardy, 30, traveller, was charged with having stolen a portmanteau and other articles, value £10, the property of Julia Catherine Ward, Mr. Wesley porter, of the South-Eastern Railway Company. The prisoner, who on July 7th was travelling from Folkestone to London, missed her portmanteau on her arrival at Charing Cross Station. Information was given to the police, and on the following Saturday Det. Sgt. McDowell saw the prisoner in Mortimer-street carrying a portmanteau. He stopped him, and on saying he was going to take him to the police station the prisoner threw down the portmanteau and ran away. He was, however, recaptured, and there was found upon him a cheque and hymn-book, some rings and brooches, and also several pawn-tickets, the property of the prosecutrix.—He was found guilty.—Det. Sgt. Pedder proved a previous conviction at the Sessions, and an officer of the Staffordshire Constabulary gave evidence that the prisoner was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.—Five years' penal servitude.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER

Nathaniel James Jerome, aged 32, was charged at the Bucks Petty Sessions, held at Slough, with attempting to murder Martha Mary George, his sweetheart, and Mary George, her mother, in Chalvey village, near Eton, on the 20th of August. The younger prosecutrix being unable to attend, no evidence was taken, and the accused was accordingly remanded by the magistrate to the 27th inst. The prisoner, who was first attacked by the prosecutrix, is progressing as favourably as can be expected, considering the serious nature of her injuries.

A CURIOUS CASE.

Lewis Thompson was indicted at Clerkenwell Sessions as an accessory after the fact of receiving the sum of £10, the property of Mary Eccles, knowing it to have been stolen, and also with having harboured one Alexander Howison, knowing him to have committed a robbery. The prisoner was charged on Tuesday with having stolen the sum of £10, and the jury returned a verdict of "Not guilty, with a doubt."—The case, therefore, was put on the Second Court, where he was put on his trial on the above-mentioned charges. The prisoner had been employed at the Caledonian Hotel, in the Adelphi, with a man named Howison, who was sent out to get change of a £10 note. It was alleged that on the way prisoner induced Howison to take him to the bank, and the jury found him guilty, and with him.—The jury found him guilty, and he was sentenced to nine months' hard labour.

A SNAKE STORY FROM ROME.

A curious incident has occurred at Rome. A shoemaker's family of eight persons, including parents and children, the youngest of them being a baby, live in a little street in Trastevere. One of the little girls, while playing about, saw under the bed a snake six feet long and very thick. She called for her mother, whose scream soon attracted the attention of the family. The snake, which tried to hide behind some boxes, was slowly killed by blows from sticks, now and then turning and trying to bite the women who attacked it. When all was over the shoemaker's wife said that she had been surprised during several mornings to find that though her baby had slept soundly all night, her milk was exhausted, and she was now convinced that the snake had been the suckling, nursing itself while she slept.

THE CZAR AND THE AFGHANS.

The Amer Abdurrahman has forwarded to the Indian Government the report made by Col. Yanoff, the commander of the Russian forces in the Pamir country, upon the subject of the fight between the Russians and Afghans at Somnash. The colonel says that, hearing that a large number of Afghans were at Somnash, he proceeded thither with 1,000 troops for the purpose of questioning the Afghan leader. The latter refused to meet him amicably, but approached at the head of his followers, who had their guns cocked. "The Afghans," continues the Russian commander, "used offensive language and violence, and I therefore fired upon them. Three men were killed. The Afghans thereupon opened fire, and one Russian fell dead and two wounded. The Russians returned the fire, killing nine, including an officer, and wounding two. They also captured seven prisoners. The account given by the Amer of the affair bears out the main facts reported by Col. Yanoff, but declares that the Russians surrounded the camp of the Afghans, and the aggression was on the part of the latter. The Afghans, suspicious of the Russians, advanced with guns cocked, and the movement of the Russian troops to disarm them was regarded by them as an act of aggression. The Amer, in forwarding these details, appeals to the Indian Government for aid against the Russians.

CONSECRATION OF A ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP.

Monseigneur Bickerton was consecrated Bishop of Salford by Archbishop Vaughan, his predecessor, assisted by the Bishops of Liverpool and Northampton, on Wednesday. The ceremony took place in the cathedral, Salford, which was crowded with spectators. A large number of clergy from all parts of the diocese, as well as members of the different religious orders, were present. The two accounts are considered as reliable to be easily reconcilable. The Afghans, suspicious of the Russians, advanced with guns cocked, and the movement of the Russian troops to disarm them was regarded by them as an act of aggression. The Amer, in forwarding these details, appeals to the Indian Government for aid against the Russians.

A QUEER RECEPTACLE FOR FRUIT.

At Hampstead Police Court, William Harden, 12, schoolboy, of Khyll-street, Kentish Town, Charles H. Wicker, 12, schoolboy, of Dickenson-street, Kentish Town, and William Wicker, 14, schoolboy, of Fleet-road, Hampstead, were brought up from the workhouse, and charged on remand before Messrs. Smith, Gatto, Barnett, and Maj-gen. Young, with being concerned together in stealing from the garden of Lawn Bank, John-street (the house in which the poet Keats at one time lived), six-dozen of strawberries. The prosecutrix, Mrs. Edmund Johnson, Hannah Bunker, the prosecutrix's cook, saw the boys in the garden, and called in Pike, 50 S E, who was passing, to take them into custody. They attempted to escape, and Wicker did run away, but was taken back and then pretended to faint. Blackwell and Wicker were wearing trousers, and the bottoms of the legs thereof were round with string. Concealed in the legs of the trousers of these prisoners Constable Pike found stowed away sixty-five pears, each of the two having about thirty. Harden, who was wearing knickerbockers, had no pears in his possession, but was acting as "look-out man."—P.S. Insp. 32 S, said that Blackwell was charged at this court in November, 1890, with five other boys, with stealing fruit from a garden. The five others were sent away to Fetham Industrial School, but Blackwell, though actually the thief, was discharged because of his tender age.—The bench fined the prisoners 2s. 6d. each, and expressed the hope that the fathers would give the boys a thrashing.

THE CHISLEHURST OUTRAGE.

At Bromley Police Court, Leonard Mantlow, a fisherman, was brought up on a remanded charge of maliciously and feloniously shooting Miss Hilda Wood and Miss Edith Philbrick in a field at Blackrock Farm, near Chislehurst, on the 3rd inst. The prisoner was brought from Holloway Gaol in the custody of two constables. His arrival was witnessed by a large number of people who had assembled outside the court. The Treasury, by whom the prosecution has been taken up, was represented by Det. Insp. Gummer. Mr. St. Bernard Wilson again appeared to defend the accused. The court clerk, Mr. Gummer, said he proposed to call the doctor who was attending the young ladies.—Mr. Wilson thought that under the circumstances it would be better for the doctor to be examined at a later stage of the case.—The Chairman: If you don't want him examined now.—Mr. Wilson: No, sir. There are certain reasons for not wanting him examined now.—The Chairman: I state that the doctor made a statement as to the present condition of Miss Wood and Miss Philbrick.—Mr. Wilson had no objection to that.—Dr. Mathews, of Bickley, was called, and stated he had been attending Miss Wood. She would not be able to attend at the court till that day fortnight. Miss Philbrick would not be able to appear for an indefinite time.—Remanded until Monday.

MISS PHILBRICK'S CONDITION.

Miss Philbrick's condition, although gradually improving, is not yet such that the doctors can pronounce her out of danger. The wounds at the back of the head are so severe that the healing process must necessarily be slow, and the fact that a considerable portion of the brain substance has been removed is a serious consideration. The prevention of all cerebral excitement. Meanwhile, one of the surgeons in attendance (a relative of Mr. Philbrick) has within the past few days successfully performed the operation of transferring new skin to the nose and face of the patient where the abrasions had left scars which would be likely to prove a permanent disfigurement. The skin for these graftings was opened and then found the donor crouched on a window ledge. On being searched, eighteen keys were found in his possession, in addition to a large number of pawn-tickets, which were the means of identifying him with a wholesale theft of tools and builders' ironmongery from tradesmen he had been employed by. Colard was to have been married to a publican's daughter last week, and he had used a large quantity of stolen goods in furnishing a house.—He was committed to the sessions, bail being refused.—The deputy chief constable produced a letter from the Swindon police, showing that the prisoner absconded some time ago on a charge of theft being preferred against him.

THE LICENSING LAWS.

Mr. J. Scott Banks, chairman of the Flintshire Court of Quarter Sessions, presiding at the annual Brewster Sessions, at Mold, said the present system—or he might call it the want of system—of dealing with the licensing question was most unsatisfactory. There was no doubt that, legally, a license extended over no more than one year; still, the owners of houses had invested their money on the strength of their good faith in public opinion, and on the continuity of the law, and he had against the working man having his glass of beer if he required it, and he believed the friends of the publicans were the extreme teetotalers, who defeated their own object by the indiscretion with which they rode their pet hobby. He had no idea how long the present Government would remain in power, but if it was for any length of time, they would depend upon that some fresh legislation dealing with this important question would be passed.

DEATH FROM EATING CHEAP ICE-CREAM.

Dr. G. Danford Thomas held an inquest at the Islington Coroner's Court on the body of Arthur Bush, aged 13, an office boy.—The deceased, it seemed, usually enjoyed excellent health, but on the previous Wednesday night he returned home complaining of severe pains in the abdomen. This was subsequently followed by sickness, and between 6 and 8 on Thursday evening Dr. A. McAulane, 68, St. John's-road, was called in and prescribed for the boy, but he expired the next morning. The doctor, having made a post mortem examination, found that death was due to acute inflammation of the bowels.—Mrs. Bush said she learned from her son's companions that he had freely eaten cheap ice-creams bought from a vendor in the street. He was very fond of ice-creams, and she had cautioned him against them, but she feared, in vain.—Dr. McAulane said the consumption of ice-creams when the deceased was probably hot, owing to the recent warm weather, would be likely to produce a chill and set up the inflammation which caused death.—A conveyance named between the coroner and the jury as to the habits and methods of the Italian who sells cheap ice-creams.—Ultimately the jury found that death was due to acute inflammation of the bowels, "the result probably of indiscretions of diet," and suggested to the sanitary authorities that some systematic inspection should be made of the places where ices are manufactured, especially of the manufactories of ices sold in the street.

A SUBMERGED PALACE.

A Mr. Russell, who is described as a travelling Englishman, has been entertaining an Arabian prince and his entourage at the King of Siam's submerged palace at Bangkok, which he has lately visited. That part of Bangkok which interests the tourist most (Mr. Russell says) is the section set apart for the King. The palace is enclosed in high white walls, which are a mile in circumference. Within them are temples, public offices, seraglio, and a vast number of troops, cavalry, artillery, war elephants, an arsenal, and a theatre. The palace of the King is equipped in true oriental magnificence. Hangings of the costliest tapestry and mats of woven silver catch the eye at every turn. His present Majesty—a luxurious fellow—has lately erected a structure of which the king does not exist in the world. In summer Bangkok is a vast, open, hot compartment in a Turkish bath is nothing to it and any contrivance to escape from the heat is eagerly entertained. Some Chinese architect suggested to the King that he should erect a glass pavilion in the great reservoir that occupies part of the palace grounds. He drew the plans, and the scheme captured the fancy of the King. The pavilion is built entirely of glass—walls, floors, ceiling, and all joined by an indissoluble cement. The plates or slabs of different sorts and thicknesses and of variegated colours were obtained in France, whither an agent had been sent. When put together they formed the prettiest and strangest structure that imagination can picture. The Chinese architect, true to the genius of his race, ornamented it with quaint arabesques, and made that made it seem a boy house. By mechanical means it was so arranged that, when empty, the pavilion would rise to the surface of the miniature lake. At a little distance it resembles nothing so much as a pretty conservatory. Passing along a little later you might wonder what had become of the pavilion. An attendant would tell you that the King was taking respite at the bottom of the lake, and point to the spirals ventilators rising above the level of the placid surface as evidence of the truth of what he tells you. By one door only can the King enter, and this closes hermetically after him. At once the edifice begins to sink, the valves in the tail pipes in the roof open, and in a few minutes it is a vast, open, hot compartment. There, in his cool and perfectly dry habitation, with the softened light trickling through the panes of coloured and figured glass, the King spends the hot summer days, singing, smoking, eating, and drinking, with his harem and favourites about him.

FIRE NEAR REGENT'S PARK.

Shortly after 9 o'clock on Wednesday night a fire broke out at the premises of Messrs. Canale, 51, Grosvenor-road, near Regent's Park. The building is of five floors, the upper part being used as stores and the lower part as stables. Fire engines were soon at work, but the premises were completely gutted before the flames were subdued. Two horses, it is stated, were in the stables at the time of the outbreak, and, if so, both animals must have been killed by the falling roof or suffocated by the smoke. Several damages were also done to six houses in the vicinity.

A CURIOUS DOCUMENT.

C. Hurler, jun., who said that his name was Horace Rees, appeared before Alderman Sir A. Lusk, at the Mansion House, upon a summons taken out by the Incorporated Law Society, for having falsely pretended to be a solicitor named Crook, and borrowed £2 from a person named Parkinson, but, it was said, subsequently became a bankrupt. He, however, received several notices from "C. Hurler," 10, Laurence Pountney-lane. On the 22nd ult. the document, the subject of the present complaint, a final notice before issuing proceedings for execution in the case of Parkinson v. Crook was received. It stated that the debt must be paid at the office, 10, Laurence Pountney-lane, on Monday next. There was also an intimation at the foot of the notice that failure to attend to the judgment summons would render the defendant liable to forty days' imprisonment, and that similar imprisonment would follow non-payment of the money.—In defence, Mr. Glyn said the defendant's father was simply the proprietor of the debt, and that he had a perfect right to appear in his own person.—The Alderman dismissed the case, remarking that, had the document been placed before him, he should have thought it came from a solicitor; but the father should have been summoned, and not the defendant.

TO THE SESSIONS INSTEAD OF THE ALTAR.

A young man of good position, named Collard, was charged before the Gloucester magistrates with burglary.—The evidence proved that on the night of August 11th the manager of a jeweller's shop had occasion to return to the premises after having locked up. Finding the door unlocked, but fastened by the owner, he opened it and found the premises crouched on a window ledge. On being searched, eighteen keys were found in his possession, in addition to a large number of pawn-tickets, which were the means of identifying him with a wholesale theft of tools and builders' ironmongery from tradesmen he had been employed by. Collard was to have been married to a publican's daughter last week, and he had used a large quantity of stolen goods in furnishing a house.—He was committed to the sessions, bail being refused.—The deputy chief constable produced a letter from the Swindon police, showing that the prisoner absconded some time ago on a charge of theft being preferred against him.

French-speaking Canadians embrace 29 1/2 per cent. of the population of Canada.

MR. DILLON AND HOME RULE.

At the fortnightly meeting of the National Federation in Dublin, Mr. John Dillon, M.P., who presided, said his first duty in opening the proceedings was to congratulate Ireland and the Irish race on the great event which had occurred within the last month. After fifteen years of arduous and continual struggle they had at last succeeded in securing a verdict from the British people in favour of Irish liberty and against coercion in Ireland. They had been accused of various crimes by critics in Ireland. Some of these critics laid it down some months ago that it was their duty to challenge Mr. Gladstone before this election came off on the minutest details of his Home Rule Bill, but the men who had made these criticisms were now saying that Mr. Gladstone was a relic of a bygone era, and that the Home Rule Bill was a relic of a bygone era. Mr. Dillon could say that he believed it was perfectly possible to pass a Home Rule Bill with a majority of forty, and he believed it would be done. They were in possession of understandings and agreements which, in their judgment, if carried out—and he believed they would be honourably carried out—would satisfy the people of Ireland. In reference to the question of the evicted tenants, Mr. Dillon said that some of them might feel disappointed not reasonably, if they understood the whole situation—at the fact that they were not instantly reinstated at the accession of the Liberal party, but he could say that he would never be a party to any proposal which would involve the sacrifice of Irish liberty. If he had agreed that he would not be for the evicted tenants at an autumn session of Parliament he did so after full consideration. He was perfectly convinced that the holding of an autumn session would, so far from reinstating the evicted tenants, materially delay it, and he feared that it would seriously endanger their chance of ever getting back at all. It was not necessary to restate the matter at greater length. In reference to the proposal of Mr. John Redmond for the release of the Parnell funds, Mr. Dillon said he agreed with the first, namely, that a joint committee having the confidence of both sides should administer the funds. The second condition, he thought, looked hardly honest. It proposed that the money should be used for the purpose of rebuilding houses and facilitating settlements. That involved the large that had been levelled against them more than once before, that they obstructed settlements, and counselled tenants to refuse fair settlements in order to keep them out as a political engine. He challenged any one to prove that charge. It was absurd to think that they should refuse food to the tenants as they had done in the past. They might leave them paupers for the rest of their lives. These men deserved the support of the Irish nation as a reward for their long sufferings.

SACRILEGE AT HOLLOWAY.

George Thompson, 27, gasfitter, of Durham-road, Holloway, and Arthur Levitt, 25, stonemason, same address, were charged, on remand at the North London Police Court, with being concerned in sacrilegious breaking and entering the church of St. Ann's Church, Pool's Park, Holloway, and stealing a brass lectern, clock, and several surplices, the value of £30 10s.—The evidence was that the church was securely fastened by the verges on the evening of the 14th inst., only one small window (protected by wire) being left open. A little boy named Blatten, who lives near the church, said he saw the prisoners get over the wall to the church grounds on the evening of the 14th inst., and saw the lectern and clock and the surplices. Mr. Thompson and Mr. Levitt said they saw a woman near the church that night. Mr. Thorne Cole now appeared for the prisoners, Thompson and Levitt, and asked for the articles in the possession of the police to be produced.—Det. Sgt. Targett handed in parts of a rather massive brass lectern, which, he said, had been found in various places on the Great Eastern Railway, and the boy's mother and P.C. 30 Y/L said they saw the prisoners with a woman near the church that night. Mr. Thorne Cole now appeared for the prisoners, Thompson and Levitt, and asked for the articles in the possession of the police to be produced.—Det. Sgt. Targett handed in parts of a rather massive brass lectern, which, he said, had been found in various places on the Great Eastern Railway, and the boy's mother and P.C. 30 Y/L said they saw the prisoners with a woman near the church that night. Mr. Thorne Cole now appeared for the prisoners, Thompson and Levitt, and asked for the articles in the possession of the police to be produced.—Det. Sgt. 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LAST WEEK'S POLICE.

GUILDHALL.

A SWAN DOWN.—George Haywood, 29, was charged on remand with being a deserter from the 5th Lancs. The accused gave himself up as a deserter, but next morning made a statement to the effect that although he had at one time been in the Army he was not a deserter. He had given himself up because he thought if he brought the fact of his having a fractured leg, which had been improperly attended to, and which incapacitated him, before the alderman he might be enabled to obtain work and proper treatment for his injuries. He was remanded in order that inquiries might be made, and the result was that there was a charge preferred against him of "unlawfully pretending to be a deserter."—Seven days imprisonment.

FOW-STREET.

CHARGE OF FOW-STREET.—Mr. Robert Meikle, Lower Addiscombe-road, Croydon, was charged by Mrs. Annie Adair Large with having forged an endorsement on a banker's cheque for £400. On the 17th March, 1891, Mrs. Large, the complainant, was committed to Holloway Gaol for contempt of court, and on the 27th of the same month a Mr. Francis John Day, solicitor, appeared upon her behalf with reference to a claim against Mrs. Large by a Mrs. Hooper. Mr. Day told the complainant she would not be released from prison until she had settled the claim in question. The complainant thereupon drew a cheque for £400 for the settlement of the claim. The cheque was drawn in favour of Mr. Henderson who was to see Mrs. Hooper and settle the claim. On her release from custody Mrs. Large found that the claim had not been settled, and she called upon Mr. Henderson, who informed her that he had never received the cheque. The complainant then made inquiries at the bank through which the cheque had been passed, and was shown the cheque. She then recognised the endorsement on the cheque to be in the defendant's handwriting.—Adjourned.

MARLBOROUGH.

STOLE THE PADLOCK AND KEYS.—Cornelius Keefe, 25, and Michael Ryan, 26, both carmen, living in Horace-street, Marylebone, were charged with stealing a padlock and bunch of nine keys, worth 2s., belonging to James William Luff, the landlord of the Horace and Groom public house, John-street, Edgware-road. The prisoners were in the prosecutor's house on Friday night. Just before 12.30, Mitchell, the barman, came to the bar through which the padlock of the inner door, and the keys of the inner door on the counter, he proceeded to fix some iron railings. When he returned to the bar the prisoners had just left, and he at once missed the lock and the keys. A few minutes later Mr. Bailey, a porter, called at P.O. 109 D, and informed him that the padlock (produced) had been thrown over the yard wall in the rear of her house. The officer went down Horace-street, and saw the prisoners standing talking together. He returned to John-street, and saw the prosecutor and his barman, who spoke of their loss. They identified the lock and keys, and placed the men. The constable got assistance, and arrested the prisoners. Keefe produced the keys from his pocket, and said that he had picked them up in the street.—Ryan, discharged; Keefe, one month.

FIGHT HUSBANDS.—A recently-dressed youth, named John, Potter, 16, a blacksmith's assistant, living at Marylebone-road, West Hampstead, was charged with assaulting Charles Shepherd, an errand boy, who resides at Lowfield-road, with a revolver. The prosecutor said some companions of the prisoner had a quarrel with two other boys at West Hampstead. One of the boys hit the other with a stone, and the prisoner, who was making for prosecutor's brother when Shepherd said that if he (prisoner) hit him he (prosecutor) should hit him back. The prisoner continued his threats, and the prosecutor picked up a stone to defend himself. The prisoner then produced a revolver, and pointed the weapon at the prosecutor, saying he would shoot him. The prosecutor then rushed at the prisoner, and after great exertion knocked the revolver out of his hand. In the struggle the prisoner injured the prosecutor's hand, and damaged his eye, and the prosecutor, who informed him of what had occurred. When the officer told the prisoner the charge on which he should arrest him, Potter admitted having a revolver. On the last the constable also found a number of copies of what are in the trade known as "penny bloods." Amongst these being a story of the night of the "Road." The witness added that the revolver did not appear to have ever been fired.—The prisoners employed gave the lad a good character and expressed his opinion that it was only a boyish freak.—20s. or fourteen days.

THAMES.

CATCH AT LAST.—James Bailey, 33, was charged on remand with obtaining 6d. by means of false pretences.—It appeared that a certain Mr. Kelf, a chief steward, was doing his work one day on board his ship, when the prisoner came to him and asked for the fare to Tilbury, where at that time the ship was a chief officer on it, the name of the ship being the Port Albert. Witness lent him money and he went away. On another occasion the prisoner came and wanted some more money, giving the same excuse that he wanted to join his ship and had no money; this time the money was refused, and the prisoner went to another ship, where he tried the same dodge.—Chief officer Collins, of the ship Corinth, also gave evidence of a similar character.—A constable said the prisoner, who had at one time lodged with him, went away considerably over 20 in debt.—Prisoner, who readily also spoke as to the way in which he had been "beaten" by the prisoner.—Committed for trial.

DRINKING AND STEALING.—Amelia Gray, a young woman, aged 20, was charged with stealing a watch and chain from Sarah Brown, a prisoner at the Brand's house in Havering-street, where they had some ale. They went out drinking together, when the prosecutrix suddenly missed the young woman. When she went home again she found that her drawers had been stolen, and the gold watch mentioned in the indictment articles, value £12, missing. The prisoner was also charged with stealing a waistcoat and pair of boots from Ellen Turner, a young married woman living in the same street.—Committed for trial.

WESTMINSTER.

HORSEWHIPPING A CLERGYMAN.—John Frederick Sayers, coachman, Wilton-crescent was charged with assaulting the Rev. William Boyd, of Wigan Holt, Fulbrough, Sussex. The prosecutor said that early on the afternoon of the 12th inst. he was walking in the Knightsbridge-road with his little son and two ladies, when the defendant drove along in a dogcart at a fairly fast pace. Witness put up his stick as a sort of indication to defendant, and he responded by using his whip. He (complainant) received a cut which went within an ace of his eye. His lip was laid open and he had a real along his cheek which lasted for a week. For the moment he was so enraged that he did not know the defendant, who drove off at an

increased pace, and was not stopped till he had got fully 250 yards off. When witness reached his shirt and collar were wet with blood. Defendant first gave a false address and alleged what he (complainant) was quite unaware of, that he touched the horse when he raised his stick. One of the ladies with witness had her face slightly cut by the whip.—John Woolley, a cabdriver, gave corroborative evidence.—Morrison Coulson, commercial traveller, of Brixton, a witness for defendant, said complainant deliberately raised his stick at the horse, but he could not say whether or not he struck the animal.—Fined 25 or a month's hard labour. The fine was paid.

WORSHIP-STREET.

MAKING EAST TIMES.—The Saturday half-holiday, which is gradually being established at this court, by relating to other days those matters which stand over for hearing, is sometimes assisted by the absence of parties in the few summonses which are set down. This was the condition of matters on Saturday afternoon, when the sitting was interrupted by the absence of Mr. Bushby, having been called to the bench to adjudicate on four summonses which had been put on the list, found himself occupied only six minutes, and had to pass the rest of the afternoon waiting. As at the morning sitting there were only nine charges, and the afternoon sitting was a simple continuance of the morning sitting, the holiday character of the day was observable from beginning to end, particularly as it is not the practice to make remands for Saturday, and there were no prisoners under that head.—Among the charges was a bad case of wife-beating, a fellow named Henry Phillips, 29, being charged with the assault on his matrimonial partner. The latter, a quiet and respectable-looking young woman, said that they had been married nine years, and her husband had often previously assaulted her. On Friday night he returned to their lodgings in Farnell-road, Bow, the worse for drink, and when she upbraided him for dissipating his money whilst she and their three children wanted food, he began to assault her, and when her screams had brought up the landlady the latter saw as she entered the room the prisoner in the act of kicking his wife in the stomach, and following that up by a blow on the face. The witness said that the prisoner was very violent, and that he was afraid to go to the police. The prisoner was committed to the Central Criminal Court, but would accept his own recognisances in £100 and two sureties in £25 each.

CROYDON.

THE PROTECTION OF HOMING PIGEONS.—Mr. W. Wood, applied on behalf of the secretary of the South Croydon Homing Society for a summons against a man for shooting a homing pigeon. He said the application was made on the 14th and 15th of Victoria, chap. 41, which protected homing pigeons, amongst other birds, whilst flying from one place to another.—Mr. Stainer, the assistant-clerk, pointed out that under the statute a defendant could only be called upon to pay a sum of money over and above the value of the bird.—Mr. Wood said he did not appear for the owner, he believed, had been compensated. He wanted to proceed against a person for shooting and maiming a bird wantonly. The section he referred to was one under which convictions had frequently been obtained in the metropolitan area. He argued that maiming a bird was not like killing it on the spot.—Mr. Stainer said that a man wantonly shot a pigeon, and that, although he compensated the owner, he could not in the same way compromise the public offence.—Mr. Wood: Exactly.—After some further discussion, it was arranged that Mr. Wood should renew his application and furnish a sworn statement.

NORTH LONDON.

ANOTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THE LITERARY FRAUDS.—Francis Kay, 23, describing himself as a farmer, of Enfield-road, Hackney, was charged with stealing on March 12th last a marble top washstand, two pairs of blankets, and a quilt, valued in all at £10, from the house of William Hardy, wholesale upholsterer, of 132, Curtain-road, Shoreditch.—Det. sergt. Whitlock, J. Division, said that the prisoner was another of the gang connected with the literary frauds now before the Central Criminal Court, and the forged wills case under remand at this court. The prisoner remained at the court, and the prisoner was committed to the custody of the police for eight months.—William James Howell, manager to Mr. Hardy, said that his employer sold goods on the hire system. The prisoner called on March 11th, and selected a marble top washstand, two pairs of blankets, and a quilt. The things were purchased on hire, and the prisoner delivered the next day to the address the prisoner had given. Ten shillings deposit had been paid. The pair of blankets now produced were pledged within an hour of delivery. On Friday witness saw the prisoner in custody. When told the charge, he said, "I don't think it is worth going to court, I paid a deposit."—Prisoner: I have been drawn into this. They told me that I could have £20 worth of goods, the things were thrown on to me.—Remanded.

PIGION SHOOTING ON HACKNEY MARSHES.

John Cox, 32, labourer, of Hedger's Grove, Hackney, was charged on remand with being in the unlawful possession of a dead pigeon. P.O. 33 J R saw a pigeon flying across the Hackney Marshes shot by a party of men, of whom the prisoner was one. They all ran away except the prisoner, whose dog fetched the bird.—The prisoner said the bird was one which the party had brought up to shoot.—Mr. John Bostock, who described himself as an expert in pigeons, said that the bird was a silver dove medium-faced Antwerp, worth between £1 and 30s. It was not such a pigeon as would be shot. No owner could be found, however.—A month's hard labour.

SOUTH-WESTERN.

HEARTLESS DESTRUCTION.—Benjamin Hall, a labourer, of Este-road, Battersea, was brought up on a warrant, charged with deserting his wife and child whereby they became chargeable to the Wandsworth and Clapham Union.—[The prisoner said the prisoner deserted his wife and child, both of whom entered the union in a state of destitution, the former advanced in pregnancy. She was confined in the union, and both she and the infant died. The daughter was still chargeable and the prisoner had not troubled one bit about them.—Three months' imprisonment.]

THE BOURNE MOUTH TRIP.

THE BOURNE MOUTH TRIP.—The boy Samuel Bean was for the third time re-examined on the charge of stealing £140 belonging to his widowed mother, Emily Bean, living at 40, St. John's Hill Grove, Battersea; Charles Palmer, a coffee-house keeper, of Falcon-road, 217 1/2, and daughter, Mabel, were also charged on remand with feloniously receiving a portion of the money; and Henry Shiers, a lad, of Colono-road, was placed in the dock a second time, charged with being concerned in the robbery, which has been previously reported.—Mrs. Bean said her son had robbed her of £22 since he had been out on bail under remand.—Committed for trial.

WEST LONDON.

REID MONTAGUE'S EMBEZZLEMENT.—A tall, respectable-looking young man named William Thomas Daniels, who was brought up in custody by Sgt. Richardson from Maidstone, was charged with embezzlement.—The prisoner had been about two years in the service of Mr. Arthur Cadbury Beasley, wholesale grocer, Clarendon, South Kensington, as canvasser, his duty being to obtain orders and receive money from customers. Two payments were proved, and the prosecutor stated that the total amount of the defalcations discovered was £26 13s. It was doubtful whether there were not other sums, amounting to £20.—The prisoner pleaded guilty to the two sums proved.—Six months' imprisonment.

LAMBETH.

HIS LIFE HER OWN.—A respectable, dressed woman, apparently about 30 years of age, who at first refused to give her name, but who when in the dock said it was Mary Ann Crossley, was charged before Mr. Biron, Q.C., with attempting to commit suicide at the Albert Road.

that at about 3 o'clock that morning he saw the prisoner quarrelling with another woman. While witness was speaking to her friend, the prisoner threw off her hat and mantle, and attempted to get over the wall and take her into custody. On the way to the station the prisoner said she should do what she liked with her own life, and that it was nothing to do with him.—Remanded.

GREENWICH.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER A BROTHER-IN-LAW.—Frederick William Dean, 35, draper's manager, of 105, High-street, Peckham, was charged with attempting to murder Thomas Landell, wheelwright, of 4, Stern-dale-lane, Peckham, by shooting at him with a revolver at 34, Widdale-road, Forest Hill.—The evidence was to the effect that the prisoner married Landell's sister, and on Friday night she sent for her brother, and complained to him that her husband had beaten her in the morning, her lip being cut. She kept draper's shop in the evening. When the prisoner came there in the evening, Landell said he was going to give him a good hiding, to which the prisoner replied, "Very well, we'll see about that," took off his coat and rolled up his shirt sleeves. He afterwards went out and brought a constable to the door. On re-entering a room at the 34, Widdale-road, the prisoner was seated at a table with his sister, the prisoner took a revolver from his trousers pocket and said, "If you dare lay a finger on me, I'll put a bullet into you." Landell went towards him, when the prisoner fired, but the bullet, missing him, passed through five pairs of trousers and his articles, which were scattered all over the room. A struggle ensued. The constable came in, and was forced back upon a roll of clothing. A fishmonger named Attee, hearing the report, ran into the room, and with difficulty took the pistol from the prisoner, who was then conveyed to the Catford Police Station, where Sub-inspector Bligh found the prisoner with a ball cartridge, and that two had been discharged. At the shop he found a bullet amongst the pile of clothing.—Mr. Scard, for the prisoner, submitted the pistol was only fired with the object of frightening Landell; that no man who intended murder would first go for a constable, and no jury would believe that a man who said he was a serious case, and committed the prisoner for trial at the Central Criminal Court, but would accept his own recognisances in £100 and two sureties in £25 each.

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INQUESTS.

A LUIGHERMAN DROWNED.—An inquest was held by Mr. Langham on the body of John W. Watts, 66, Luigherman, Devonport-street, Commercial-road, E.—Frederick Corns, watchman at Wool Quay, Lower Thames-street, said on Wednesday morning he was standing on the quay at about a quarter past 7 when he saw the deceased in charge of the barge Cupid. He was endeavouring to pole the vessel up the river when the barge was using slipped, and he fell into the river. He instantly jumped in, and although prompt efforts were made to save him, he was drawn under the keel of the barge and drowned.—Charles A. Brooks, waterman, said he found the body of Brewster Quay, a few yards from where deceased fell into the water.—Accidental death.

A PAUPER'S DEATH.—Mr. Wyatt held an inquest on the body of William Lewis, 75, one of the inmates of St. Anne's House, Streatham.—John Wilson, also an inmate, stated that on Thursday morning he noticed deceased, who was seated at one of the tables in the day room, suddenly fall forward. Witness went to his assistance and found him dead.—William Austin, labourer master, stated that deceased had been an inmate about three weeks, and that he was a pauper. Several meetings have been held on the ground. On Saturday, in view of what had taken place at the previous meetings, a small force of foot and mounted police was present, as was also an official of the water company. A member of the committee formed said he had been served with a writ by the company, and therefore he thought the further proceedings ought to be stayed until the hearing of the action. He proposed that the meeting should adjourn in order that it might in the meantime be ascertained whether the water company was prepared to enter into the undertaking he had suggested. (Cheers and "No.") The chairman then put the motion that the meeting be adjourned until the 1st of September. The meeting was adjourned until the 1st of September. The meeting was adjourned until the 1st of September.

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been to the mortuary, and did not think it very bad; but he was used to it.—The Foreman: Fortunately we are not.—The mortuary keeper was called in, and explained that the place had been thoroughly disinfected, and said the small arose from the lid of a coffin having been taken off to put a glass one on for the jury to view.

THE LEYTON LAMMAS LANDS.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE.
A series of remarkable scenes was witnessed on the 26th on some open space at Leyton, known as the Leyton Lammas Lands, over which it is asserted the parishioners have common rights. A large body of men assembled, and, after a preliminary meeting, proceeded to destroy a line of railway, 300 or 400 yards in extent, recently laid down by the East London Waterworks Co., in order to connect their property with the Great Eastern Railway. On two previous occasions the rails and fences laid down by the company have been similarly removed, "the commoners" contending that they are illegal obstructions, and an infringement of their rights. The company claim that they have compulsory powers of purchase, and have insisted their willingness to purchase the land, but the commoners' committee refused to sell, and gave the company warning that they would resist any inclosures, or the laying down of a line of rails. The company, notwithstanding, proceeded with the work, with the result that a committee was formed for the protection of the rights of the commoners. Being called on for evidence, the committee stated that on Saturday, in view of what had taken place at the previous meetings, a small force of foot and mounted police was present, as was also an official of the water company. A member of the committee formed said he had been served with a writ by the company, and therefore he thought the further proceedings ought to be stayed until the hearing of the action. He proposed that the meeting should adjourn in order that it might in the meantime be ascertained whether the water company was prepared to enter into the undertaking he had suggested. (Cheers and "No.") The chairman then put the motion that the meeting be adjourned until the 1st of September. The meeting was adjourned until the 1st of September.

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he had always been a good boy until lately, but now had formed bad companionships. On Wednesday he had to "fetch him in" at midnight. His father began to "whack" him, she got between them, and then the father hit her.—The bench remanded all the boys to the workhouse.

A TRAGEDY IN THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

An account of the murder of the crew of old King Pomare's former yacht Nisualoti, and the subsequent capture of the murderers, has been received from Tahiti. After King Pomare, Tahiti died his yacht was sold, and was loaded for a trading voyage among the South Sea Islands. Capt. Castella was in command, the mate was a man named Rodrique, the supercargo was Willie Gibson, and there were also the vessel's cook and four of the crew. At Kingalofa, the vessel was stopped, and the crew was taken aboard, and the brothers formed a plot to seize the vessel. The cook was induced to put poison in the food of the crew, thus disposing of them. Capt. Castella and Supercargo Gibson were sitting in the cabin eating dinner when the mate and his three brothers came in and told them of the plot. After dinner the six boys were thrown overboard and the vessel headed for the Marshall Group. After trading for some time they returned to Kingalofa island, and here the cook had a quarrel with the Rodriques over money matters, and revenged himself by disclosing the murder to the natives. The natives, and all three were taken to Tahiti for trial.

SUICIDE OF A MOTHER AND

DAUGHTER.

A Vienna correspondent telegraphs that at Trieste two female bodies have been fished out of the sea into whose skirts heavy stones had been sewn. They appear to be mother and daughter, and have a redned look, though they were evidently very poor. They are identified as having been seen at the fishing village of Servola on Sunday. They spoke German, and said they had lately arrived from Vienna. There was nothing on the bodies by which they could be identified.

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COCKLE'S PILLS.

COCKLE'S	FOR SALE.	PILLS
COCKLE'S		PILLS
COCKLE'S		PILLS
COCKLE'S	FOR LIVER.	PILLS
COCKLE'S		PILLS
COCKLE'S		PILLS
COCKLE'S	FOR ACIDITY.	PILLS
COCKLE'S		PILLS
COCKLE'S		PILLS

SMALL BOAT.

**SMALL PRICE
FORTY
IN A VIAL**

PURELY VEGETABLE.

CURE TORPID LIVER
WITHOUT PAIN.
OF ALL CHEMISTS
1st 40

CARTER'S

**LITTLE
LIVER
PILLS**

"THE PEOPLE" MIXTURE.

A cool wave—the fan's.
 "Born leaders of men"—women.
 Goes without saying—the dumb man.
 Nine persons received fatal injuries in the streets of London last week.
 In London last week the births registered were 216 and the deaths 188 below the average.
 The stooping bicyclist may be supposed to be bent on pleasure.
 The great trouble with the Lost Chord is that so many people find it.
 The sole is a fish which requires plenty of seasoning, and even then is fat.
 The most graceful woman cannot try on a shoe without putting her foot in it.
 This is the season when the chiro-podist grows enthusiastic over the corn crop.
 When a Fleet-street music presser's bill he is not invited to call again.
 "It's strange that we should have fresh eggs as the result of a fowl habit."
 Despite the bee's reputation for steady devotion to business, it is a hum-bug.
 It is not the man who blows the most who finds it easiest to raise the wind.
 A sure way to meet an old friend is to order a chicken at a restaurant.
 The man who always has an axe to grind rarely ever uses it in any other way.
 They say the Zoo that it takes a lot of pluck to get all the feathers off an ostrich.
 Hunger may be an evil, but it is the cause of nearly all the industry in this world.
 If any boat can shoot rapidly enough we should think it should be the grub-bait.
 Japanese women are, for the most part, vegetarians.
 The Hungarian wheat harvest is estimated at about 138,000,000 bushels.
 The great value of astronomy as a science is that it tends to make us look higher.
 You can't judge the power of an argument by its noise.
 If you don't want your feelings hurt keep them out of the way.
 Is a gun thought to be doing great execution when it bangs fire?
 Eve was the first woman to prove that prohibition doesn't prohibit.
 Seven deaths were last week medically certified in London as from "cholera and cholera-like diarrhoea."
 The authorities in Bengal are working out a scheme for the extension of roads through the forests of India.
 Why desire to be great when you know that nearly all the great men are dead and the rest soon will be?
 If you want to see a mouse scared to death, turn the thing loose in the midst of an afternoon tea fight.
 You can generally know a reporter by the patronizing way in which he refers to the editorial department.
 A husband should always make his wife an allowance. Every wife has to make allowances for her husband.
 D.D. and L.L.D. wear side whiskers sometimes to show that their heads are broad even if their minds are not.
 The realist may remember, if they only would, that there are several other things in the world quite as real as nastiness.
 In the Orkney Islands the weather has been the finest experienced for many years past.
 During last season there were exported from America to England some 1,443,000 barrels of apples.
 It shows the advantage of opposition that when a woman begins to turn a man's head she first gets on the right side of him.
 It is a sign that you are growing old if when you visit your friends you are taken off to see a comedian rather than to parties.
 As a rule a man with a moustache or a beard which he can stroke takes longer to make up his mind than the man who hasn't.
 This is a great season for observing heavenly bodies at the different watering places.
 It is too often the "better half" who does not know how the other half of her world lives.
 A bill broker astutely observes that men of promise often become men of note—promissory note.
 The woman who marries a man to reform him undertakes a job that will ruin her complexion.
 People who are able to raise a breeze have an opportunity to be immensely popular during dog days.
 In some respects billiards resemble matrimony—kisses and scratches are common to both.
 Influenza is raging in Peru. In some parts almost half the inhabitants are attacked by the disease.
 Some one remarks that "the devil soon gets into idle people." But if the devil gets into them they surely cannot be unemployed.
 The annual death rate per 1,000 in London, which had been 17.5, 17.2, and 17.4 in the preceding three weeks, fell again last week to 17.2.
 The deaths in the metropolis from diphtheria, which had been 25, 42, and 35 in the preceding three weeks, were 37 last week, nearly double the average.
 Sir Charles Russell, Q.C., took the oath and was on Tuesday sworn in as Attorney-General before the Lord Chancellor at the House of Lords.
 The great organ of Peterborough Cathedral will shortly be supplied with wind from an engine placed in an excavation outside the building.
 A contemporary lays down a number of rules of action in case of one's clothes taking fire. One of these is "to keep as cool as possible."
 The gentleman so often mentioned in novels, who riveted people with his gaze, has now obtained permanent employment at a boiler manufactory.
 A certain actress is said to have been photographed in 150 different positions. The only person who can beat that variety of attitudes is the small boy who has been told to sit still on a chair.
 Last year there was a marked increase in the number of vessels entering the port of Liverpool. The gross tonnage of steamers from Europe, via the Suez Canal, was over 190,000, or more than double the record of the previous year.
 Mr. Terry, Brighton's chief constable, says in his annual report that in the past year there were 369 charges of drunkenness, 278 of the offenders being males and 91 females. There is now in the town "a grand total" of 78 licensed places for refreshment.
 "Was he dressed like you?" said the South-Western Police Court magistrate to a fully equipped Scotch Highlander, who complained that his boy was missing. "Yes," explained the father. "Then you are sure to find him," replied the man of justice, "for persons dressed like you are scarce in this country."

The excess of registered births over registered deaths during the same period is 507,492.
 About 2,000 trains daily pass through Clapham Junction.
 The aged Sir Harry Verney is recovering from his severe illness.
 There is to be found in China phreanisms with tails more than six feet long.
 Lord Salisbury is staying at the Châlet Cotti, in the Department of the Somme.
 There are in England and Wales 253 coroners.
 Payer children cost the Whitechapel Urban 2,628 in 1891.
 Shops assistants at Richmond are arming for an 8 o'clock closing of shops every evening.
 The Archbishop of Canterbury, with Miss Benson and Miss Tait, is making a tour through Yorkshire and North Britain.
 The "dentist" of the Paris Opera House died last week. There were 150 applications for his post, which has now been filled.
 Out of 2,747 Congregational ministers in England and Wales, 2,003 are total abstainers.
 Just now the price of silver is stated to be about 7d. an ounce less than it was this time last year.
 Reuben P. Gorman, 16 years old, of Philadelphia has committed suicide by shooting himself at West Collingwood, New Jersey.
 Lord Brassey says that more than 5,000,000 of the flower of our labouring population are members of friendly societies and trade unions.
 Col. Sir Robert Harley, late governor of British Honduras, is dangerously ill at his residence, 2, Harley Gardens, South Kensington.
 There was christened at Vienna on Wednesday the baby of a Madame Richter, whose great-grandmother is now living in England at the age of 102.
 A list of American millionaires has just been drawn up. It comprises no less than 4,000 names. Of these only 1,125 obtained their wealth "through protected industries."
 The revenue from the Italian Customs and maritime dues for the first twenty days of August exceeded the receipts for the corresponding period in 1891 by 2,000,000 lire.
 Residents of Jackson, Mississippi, regard it as a remarkable coincidence that a vigorous man, well known to the place, who died a month after a man was hanged to a tree in his garden.
 A farmer in the neighbourhood of Redruth, Cornwall, was sinking a well in his garden when he cut a load of tin so valuable that it is said the finder will soon be a rich man.
 For attempting to bribe an officer of Customs, a stowaway named William Walker, was fined 25s and costs at the Mansion House Police Court.
 Mr. C. W. Palmer, Cambridgehire coroner, is suffering from serious injuries to his head. He was thrown out of a carriage when returning from an inquest.
 The valuable communion plate belonging to St. George's Church, Northampton, has been stolen by burglars from the residence of the senior churchwarden.
 While bathing at Worthing, a boy, named Seife, 16 years old, was drowned, despite the efforts of two companions to save him. The lad was unable to swim.
 Members of various public bodies and a number of private mourners attended the funeral of the late Sir Thomas Edridge, Croydon's popular J.P.
 Mr. Percy Leonard Pelly, formerly a well-known figure in the London Stock Exchange, who was recently proved, left property valued at £28,000.
 The Admiralty have approved estimates amounting to £280,000 for expenditure on labour in constructing the new fast cruiser, Charybdis, at Sheerness Dockyard.
 Mr. F. A. Bowman, a correspondent of the Journal of Horticulture, gathered 27lb. of red currants from one bush and 23lb. from another.
 An eagle of extraordinary dimensions, which the Emperor William brought with him from his last Norwegian voyage, has become one of the popular sights of Potsdam.
 Women must be protected from insult in imposed heavy fine on a four-mouthed fellow for his disorderly conduct in a "bus."
 A veteran soldier has died near Posen at the age of 101. He fought in the Prussian wars of liberation against the First Napoleon, and in his last action lost his eye by a shot.
 Malta swarms with beggars. It is declared that some of them have acquired a good deal of money, and it is said that the priests order people to live by begging for awhile as penance.
 Mr. Felix Joseph, who recently died at Southsea, had enriched the Art Gallery of the Corporation of the City of London, in addition to aiding various provincial museums by his generous gifts.
 The magistrates at Enfield Petty Sessions made an order for the destruction of about 500 cats which had been seized by the sanitary inspector for the parish of Enfield as being unsound and unfit for the food of man.
 Members of the Church Defence Institution have passed a resolution in which they declare their intention "to resist any attempt to pass any measure for the disestablishment of the Church in Wales."
 The "Buttercup and Daisy Fund" amounts this year to £100. It will be distributed by the London and Westminster Charities that send London's poorest children for a day or a fortnight into the country.
 A young man named Donald McVarish had a marvellous escape from death at Glasgow. He leaped from a window on the third storey of a house in Grace-street and only sustained a bruise on his forehead.
 Lord Northbrook has made a reduction of 15 per cent to his tenants on the Stratton estate on the half-year's rent due on Lady Day, and has promised a similar abatement on the Michaelmas rents.
 In addition to 4s. a week for the maintenance of each child, under a boarding-out scheme, the Whitechapel guardians pay 10s. a quarter for repairs and renewal of clothing and 2s. 6d. a quarter for schooling.
 Mr. Willis, for many years station-master at Longborough Junction, on the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, died in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, while superintending hunting operations he was knocked down by a train.
 During the repairing of the smoke stacks at some ironworks at Wartburg, in Styria, a workman named Pachter was walked up through the carelessness of his fellow-workman. When he was missed the fire was extinguished, the stack broken open, and Pachter's burnt corpse was found.
 The Asylums Committee of the London County Council have written to the Clerkenwell Vestry asking to be supplied with a copy of the "cost of arms or seal of the parish" in order that it may be reproduced in a stained glass window with which the new asylum for lunatics at Claybury is to be adorned.
 Under a law which empowers guardians to prescribe a task of work "for every inmate under their care, able-bodied Whitechapel paupers last year made no fewer than 43,000, 4 kitchen tables, 6 pairs of steps, 1 bookcase, 1 overmantel, and other articles, in the workhouse carpenters' shop; and 1,992

pannikins, 60 soapcans, and 48 tea kettles in the tinmiths' shop.
 Love laughs at locksmiths, but waits on goldsmiths.
 There is no use quarrelling with the milkman—he'll make you take water every time.
 Life is sweet, but a great many are willing to dye for the sake of renewing their youth.
 Marriage is not a failure if it paves the way for alimony.
 A fatal blow—the investigation of the mauls of a gun.
 Some men if they take one swallow will insist on having a lark.
 Even when a ship parts with her anchor she still keeps her hold.
 Why is love like a map of the world?—Because it embraces a great deal.
 A waitress may not know how to deal a pack of cards, but she can easily raise the table by dropping a tray.
 It doesn't take a fellow long to be broken on the seaside breakers if he puts up at a seaside hotel.
 Children who lie in numbers are not necessarily poets. They may be repeating the multiplication table.
 The wall paper men met at Birmingham the other day to form a combine—this, of course, is to paste the consumer.
 In Mexico it is no uncommon thing to see women of the highest rank walk about bare-headed.
 A steamer which arrived at Queenstown from New York accomplished the passage in about five days seventeen hours, thus, it is asserted, "breaking the ocean record."
 During the short time that he has been governor of New Zealand, the Earl of Glasgow has become very popular in the colony, especially in Wellington.
 The wheat crop in France will this year, it is estimated, amount to 110,000,000 hectolitres. The annual consumption of wheat in France is about 123,000,000 hectolitres.
 Nine cases of small-pox were last week under treatment at the hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, but no death from the disease was registered in London.
 The Registrar-general informs us that in London last week there were 33 deaths from scarlet fever, a number which proves the epidemic to be of a very mild type.
 A yacht belonging to Mr. French, of Bognor, capsized off Selsey. Dr. Browning, of Kensington, who was on board, was drowned. The body has been recovered.
 The potato blight is extending in the Ashford district about on the borders of the Weald of Kent. It has also made its appearance at Oxted, in Surrey.
 The British Museum has added to its collection of prints a volume containing several German and Flemish drawings, of the date 1637, the work of Lucas Van Leyden.
 While a man was digging a hole in the cellar of his house, at Newhaven, Connecticut, he discovered a bag containing several large pieces of silverware, worth about £2,500.
 A visitor from London was bathing off the shore near Shoreham, when he was seized with cramp, and sank before assistance could be rendered him. The body has been recovered.
 The building recently erected in Belfast for the Ulster Convention, with seating accommodation for more than 12,000 people, is to be used shortly by Mr. D. L. Moody, the American evangelist.
 Referring to the condition of the unemployed at Brussels, Mr. Greene, secretary to the British Legation there, says that when 6,000 men are out of work, some 5,000 women and 10,000 children suffer with them.
 As many as 121,874 volumes were last year issued from the Fulham Free Library, an increase of 21,704 on the previous twelve months. Prose fiction was the most popular form of reading chosen by the borrowers.
 The Naiaid, one of the cruisers which during the recent manoeuvres ran on the Skellig Rocks, has been towed to Portsmouth by the Fort, and she was docked on Tuesday. Her stern has been a good deal damaged.
 The German Emperor, who takes a keen interest in the shooting of birds, has been in sport in the royal forest at Königswaterhausen.
 King Milan, speaking of his son, young Alexander of Serbia, exclaimed, "He has now a fine, manly countenance; looks 20 instead of 16; and in two years' time will be every inch a king."
 Charles William Wilkes, son of a Post Office clerk at Dudley, was playing with a meat saw when he was killed and died instantly, the skewer having penetrated his brain.
 A Canadian has, it is said, invented a simple and ingenious device to be attached to all bottles containing poisons. It consists of a mechanism so arranged that every time the bottle is lifted or moved it rings a little bell.
 Memorialists to the number of over 100,000, amongst them the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishop of London, have petitioned the Prime Minister to bring in a Teachers' Superannuation Bill as an early measure in the new Parliament.
 Mr. W. Henry Morgan, master of the fishing steamer North Sea, of Hull, has been given a gold watch by the German Emperor in recognition of assistance rendered to the cruiser of the German schooner Thetis when in danger at sea.
 A prominent Chinese resident has informed the officials at Chicago that he has been received from China instructing the Emperor's subjects in the United States not to obey the law requiring Chinese residents to obtain a certificate of residence. The matter will be tested in the United States Supreme Court, and until it is decided no Chinaman in Chicago will take out a certificate.
 Mr. and Mrs. A. Motion on Wednesday entertained at their residence, Faulkbourne Hall, Essex, nearly 400 members of the Maldon Division of Essex Central Conservative Association. Mr. C. W. Gray, the late member for the Maldon Division, was present, and a confident hope was expressed that at the next election he would be again returned to Parliament.
 The publishers of the libretto of Mascagni's opera, "Cavalleria Rusticana," had taken their subject from Verga's well-known drama of the same name. As both Mascagni and Verga share the receipt of the opera, the latter took legal proceedings against them, with the result that his claim has been adjudged in his favour throughout all the three courts. In consequence of this decision the defendants have to pay Verga 25 per cent. of the profits which they have made and are making by the production of the opera.
 The horse show at Ball's Bridge was attended by an immense concourse of spectators, who were chiefly attracted by the jumping competition. This was more cheerful and spirited than it was last year. The Produce Cup, value £10, was won by the five-year-old gelding Alps, by Mount Cenis—Rouanlauger, belonging to Mr. Lawrence F. Ball, Dowdstown, Maynooth. The Pembroke Cup, value £100, and silver medal, given by the Earl of Pembroke with a view to encourage improvement in the breed of Irish horses was awarded to Mr. Richard A. Burris, of Ballin-

temple, Clough Jordan, for his brown gelding, The Scout, bred by the exhibitor.
 Mexico's exports of precious metals in 1891 are now given as amounting in value to close upon £3,000,000.
 The Whitechapel guardians expended £2,134 during the past twelve months in the maintenance of lunatics.
 Mildura, a New South Wales town, where the sale of drink is prohibited, has 4,000 inhabitants, but only one policeman.
 A millionaire brewer of New York recently objected to the issue of a drinking license for a saloon near his mansion.
 By virtue of his office, the Lord Chief Justice is the principal coroner of England—a right rarely or never exercised.
 The prospects of Kentish hop-growers are brighter, the recent sunshine having benefited the plants in a marked manner.
 Colonel Claus, 82 years old, of Detroit, Michigan, has been divorced from his wife, who is 76 years of age.
 The authorities in Russia deny that any cruelties are perpetrated on Jews who are being expelled.
 Amongst Sir William Harcourt's supporters at Derby were two voters said to be 102 and 103 years of age.
 The average salary of a certificated school board master in 1870 was only £24 2s. 1d.; it is now £119 15s. 1d.
 Lord Grimthorpe is writing his views on the Lincoln judgment for the Council of the Protestant Churchmen's Alliance.
 A sum of £100 is about to be given by the Guild of Freemasons to the widow of the murdered detective, Joyce.
 Pte. William Connor, late Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, has been discovered dead in a railway tunnel at Dundee.
 The expenses in connection with the re-election of Mr. W. G. Mount for the Newbury Division of Berks were £1,174 17s.
 Of 1,181 operative spinners in Blackburn, 901 have declared in favour of the eight hours question, 201 against, and 17 neutral.
 A distinguished service reward of £100 a year has been given Surg. Maj.-Gen. J. B. Reade, of the Army Medical Staff.
 Why should a girl who has spent three years counting in the dark get twenty or thirty lamps among her wedding presents?
 Who does not see Mars misses it, but misses are not to be dredged these nights, even though the stars be invisible.
 The House of Lords is to be redecorated at a cost of £2,000, but the frescoes are not to be touched.
 The Chapter of Salisbury Cathedral and the Chapter of York complain that agricultural depression has had a serious effect on the incomes of the clergy.
 A miser named Pollock, at Airdrie, had been bragging of his deeds as a soldier, when the police appeared on the scene and arrested him as a deserter.
 In the 19,335 day schools in England and Wales in existence twelve months ago there were 1,000,000 children in these institutions the names of 4,284,683 children.
 A young man named Frampton, employed at some mineral waterworks at Poole, drank a glassful of sulphuric acid. Death resulted. He was about to be married.
 Sir Edward Watkin, M.P., says the design for the Wembley Park Tower has practically been settled. The foundations have already been laid.
 In the past week there were landed at Liverpool from Canadian and American ports 5,572 cattle, 674 sheep, and 19,423 quarters of beef.
 The Lisbon Government has authorised the importation into Portugal for the period of ten months, of 12,000,000 kilos of foreign wheat per month.
 The recruits of our Army for the first seven months of this year showed an increase of 4,006 over the number in the same period for 1891.
 Charles M. Barrett, a resident of New Brighton, Staten Island, while mad from the effects of a sunstroke, shot himself dead in Jersey City.
 Wesleyan Methodist Sunday schools in Great Britain now number 7,024, with a total of 1,008,893 scholars, the highest number yet recorded.
 The prospect of an income-tax being imposed in Victoria has created some excitement in the colony. In South Australia all incomes amounting to £300 a year and upwards are taxed.
 A meeting is to be held on Clerkenwell Green to protest against the action of the Holborn Board of Works in relation to the costermongers and other street sellers in the Farringdon-road.
 The amount spent by school boards in England in 1891 was £6,170,245, as compared with £5,672,785 in the preceding year. In Wales the sum expended was £232,661 in 1891, and £234,170 last year.
 The Lecture Committee of the Democratic Club, Essex-street, Strand, announce that they have arranged a series of lectures and discussions to take place on Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock.
 Father Forbes, an English Jesuit, expelled from France last year for having declared in a sermon that the life led in the French capital had been the ruin of numberless bodies and souls, has been allowed to return on the understanding that he will "apologise."
 This was the actual consumption of intoxicants on one of the large ocean steamers during a voyage from New York to Liverpool—8,693 quarts and 17,613 pints of champagne, 13,941 quarts and 7,310 pints of claret, 9,200 quarts of other wines, 489,344 pints of ale and porter, and 34,400 quarts of "spirituous liquors."
 The Bank of France will shortly put into circulation a new series of bank notes. They will be similar to those in use, the only difference being that the paper will be thinner, but at the same time stronger. The superior quality of the paper will render the printing clearer, and make forgery even more difficult than it is at present.
 It is stated in the Gazette that the recent honours conferred on Sir John Pender, K.C.M.G., M.P., was in recognition of his services in connection with the telegraphic communication of the empire, and that on Col. Charles Hotted Smith, C.B., King's Royal Rifle Corps, in recognition of his services as Governor of Siam.
 In a house near Rose Hill, Budwell, Liverpool, occupied by Mary Ann Costello, a dishevelled woman, who was blind and sister-in-law. The latter seized a butcher's knife and stabbed the wife of the old man, who died almost instantly. The murderer was immediately arrested, and has not been released. All the parties had been drinking freely.
 At Clitheroe, two men, named Hartley and Woods, labourers, were charged with wholesale fish poisoning in Roskill Brook, near Clitheroe, on May 17th. The prisoners stole some chub of lime from the Princess Paper Mills, and poisoned the brook for nearly a mile. Thousands of fish were found dead, and the prisoners sold a large quantity of them. Hartley, who had been twice previously convicted, was fined £20, or two

months' hard labour. Woods was fined £5, or a month's hard labour.
 Brazil has granted Portugal a twelve-month delay for the ratification of the commercial treaty concluded between the two countries.
 Mr. Edward Ferris, of London, was driving near St. Ives, Cornwall, when his horse slipped. Mr. Ferris was thrown out and killed.
 Libellous placards attacking the foreigners and the Christian religion have recently been posted up in the Chinese town of Hui-Nan.
 There is an epidemic of bad language amongst women in the Scotch town of Kintilloch. Its spread is being stopped by the imposition of heavy fines.
 The Rev. H. Haden Parkes, rector of Witherham, and rural dean of South Lymington, has been fined 10s. and 10s. costs by the Ashford magistrates for employing a boy under 15 years of age without the necessary certificate of efficiency from the school authorities.
 Whilst a blacksmith's gang from Chatham was engaged riveting some new plates on Blackfriars railway bridge a passing engine struck one of the men on the head, hurling him unconscious across the river. He was taken to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where he died.
 Information has reached Consett of a sad occurrence at Mosswood, about five miles distant. A boy named Snowdon was bathing in the River Derwent, and seemed likely to drown. His mother, a widow, went to his rescue, and when she had placed him on the bank and noticed that life was extinct she dropped dead from grief.
 We are asked to state that Mrs. Sumner made it impossible to acknowledge the many kind letters and telegrams she is receiving about the Bishop of Guildford's accident. She would like to thank all her friends for their valued sympathy. The bishop is going on as well as possible, though a fracture of the right leg must take time to mend.
 The funeral of the Duke of Manchester took place last week, at Tanqueray.
 A large number of weathers arrived from all parts, those lying on the coffin being from his wife and children, his mother, the Duchess of Devonshire, his sister, the Duchess of Hamilton, the Earl and Countess of Gosford, Lady Alice and Hon. E. Stanley, and Lord Charles Montagu.
 A dog fight is reported from Talawa, a colliery district, near Wrexham, where two colliers made their dogs to fight for a sovereign a side, and during the encounter the dogs were dreadfully mangled, one of them so badly that it had to be destroyed. An officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has investigated the affair, and summoned the owners of the dogs.
 A farm boy named Norwood met with a shocking death at Claines, near Worcester. He was leading horses drawing a reaping machine, when the animals took fright and knocked Norwood over. The machine passed over his body, and the knives caused such terrible wounds all over him that he died almost immediately.
 Mr. Craddock, a cashier of the Plymouth Iron Works, Merthyr Tydvil, while on a visit to Porton, near Swans, was driving out with his wife, an aunt, and his young son, when the vehicle turned over, and the occupants were thrown out. All were more or less bruised, but Mr. Craddock was thrown upon her head sustaining concussion of the brain, and died immediately.
 Mr. John Duncan Milligan, a well-known agriculturist in Northamptonshire and Huntingdonshire, was found dead in his bed-room at Addington, near Thrapston. It is believed that he shot himself, as his gun lay at his side. He has recently been depressed, and suffered from neuralgia. He was a member of the Northamptonshire Chamber of Agriculture, was 50 years of age, and unmarried.
 An Italian Anarchist, named Paolo Agresti, was sentenced in Paris to ten months' imprisonment for disregarding an order of expulsion. The day of the funeral of Gen. Budes, of the Paris Commune of 1871, Agresti raised repeated cries of "Vive la Commune!" and having been arrested for being disorderly, was expelled. He, notwithstanding, remained in France, being, however, frequently from one town to another in order not to attract the notice of the police.
 At an extraordinary general meeting of the members of the British Medical Association, held at the offices, to consider and, if thought fit, to confirm the resolution in favour of the admission of women to the association, passed at the Nottingham meeting, a resolution was submitted altering the fourth article of association by inserting the words "no female shall be eligible for election as a member of the association." The chair was taken by Mr. Joseph White, of Nottingham, president, and the resolution was carried by a large majority.
 All the ships despatched from the North Fleet Reserve for the naval manoeuvres have returned to the Medway, with the exception of the second-class cruiser Apollo, 3,400 tons, 9,000 horse-power, Capt. Richard Poore, which has been ordered to Harbowlough Dockyard for repairs of the damage sustained by stranding off the Irish coast. The whole of the vessels which have returned to Chatham will be paid off without delay and their crews granted the customary seven days' leave of absence. The dates for paying off have not yet been fixed.
 During the past year the average cost of the maintenance of board schools per child in average attendance in England and Wales has considerably increased. In London the average was 1s. 5d., and in the remaining board schools in England 1s. 3d. per child. The average cost of voluntary schools this year also shows an increase of 8d. per child. Further, it appears that 32.79 per cent. of the scholars in England and Wales paid less than 3d. a week; that 39.36 per cent. paid 3d. and less than 6d. a week; that 3.72 per cent. paid 6d. and over; and that the free scholars were 4.95 per cent.
 Among the disasters to shipping for last week there was only one British barque reported as a total wreck at Falkland Islands, with five foremen, one of which was a steamer, in which 30 passengers and the crew were lost, making one more in number than the previous week. A new British ship, bound to Liverpool from Glasgow, foundered off Port Erin (I.M.) after capsizing, causing the death of 17 persons. She registered 3,008 tons, and was in ballast. A British steamer and two French vessels foundered, and an American steamer was destroyed by fire. The cases of collision during the past week showed a decrease of nine. Only 15 were reported, 14 steamers being among the number, nine of which were British-owned.
 A terrible accident occurred the other evening at Yatalyfer, near Swansea. Ten men were descending the colliery in a cage, which "ran wild," and at a distance of eighty yards from the mouth of the drift, came in contact with the timbering, dislodging a vast quantity of roof. The men were buried beneath the fall, and, up to the present only five have been got out. Thomas Lewis and William Jones were found dead; while the others had sustained terrible injuries. George Noor and William Davies had both legs fractured, and John Williams was frightfully mutilated. The other five, who are believed killed, are—Rees, Phipps, Edward Anthony, Thomas Phillips, and William Lewis.

FIGHT WITH A TRAIN ROBBER.
 Eugene Bunch, the notorious train robber and outlaw, who has made so many raids upon the express cars of the southern railways, met his death the other day, says a New Orleans correspondent, at the hands of a posse of deputy sheriffs. The sheriff, with an armed band of deputies, has for some time been in search of Bunch and his gang, who were finally located by a railway detective named Jackson on Honey Island, an isolated patch of land surrounded by swamps on the dividing line between Louisiana and Mississippi, which has for many years been a hiding-place for outlaws of every description. The sheriff, on the receipt of this news, set out for Honey Island, and upon making acquaintance with a farmhand learned that Bunch had been there with some of his gang, and obtained food from the farmer by threatening his life. The sheriff's party then went cautiously forward for half a mile to what is known as the Old Stirling Place. They soon came upon Bunch, who was walking along the bank of a creek, carrying a Winchester rifle in one hand and a pair in the other. He was quite unaware of the presence of his pursuers and bent over to dip some water from the creek. The sheriff called upon him to surrender, but at the first sound Bunch wheeled and fired at Det. Jackson. The bullet flew wide of its mark, and before the train robber could fire again he dropped dead from a volley fired by the sheriff's party. As he fell his rifle went off, the bullets passing dangerously near the sheriff. There was a hut a short distance away, and in full view of the party. As Bunch fell a man came running out of the door carrying a rifle. He was covered by all the rifles of the party, and dropped his gun to avoid Bunch's fall. He was then seized and identified. "Colonel" Hoppood, another famous outlaw and train robber, who was known to be acting as Bunch's lieutenant, Hoppood was bound hand and foot and tied on a horse. The body of Bunch was then examined, and found to have five bullet holes, one being just behind the left ear. His waistcoat was found to be completely lined with rifle and revolver cartridges, they being set in pockets so close together that they shielded about the chest. A watch was also found upon him, which was identified by the railway officials as part of the booty stolen by Bunch. Hoppood was brought to New Orleans, and has made a partial confession. He admits having participated in the train robbery on the Illinois Central Railway in April last, in which 20,000 dollars were stolen. He says that Bunch told him that he had killed Henry Stirling, one of the detectives of the company who joined the Bunch gang for the purpose of breaking it up. "Captain" Eugene Bunch, as he was generally called, was one of the most desperate characters that the south has ever produced. He belonged to a good family, and was well started in life. He began work after finishing a common country schoolmaster, but before he had held the position very long he planned and successfully executed a train robbery on the North-Eastern line, in which a large sum of money was stolen. He then disappeared, and a price was set on his head by David Hennessey, who was chief of police in New Orleans at the time. He was later taken to Florida and Georgia, and both of which States robberies took place under his known methods. A train robbery in Texas is also attributed to him. He came back to Louisiana from Georgia, and when the Illinois Central robbery took place at Newcom's Switch his hand was recognised. His death has occasioned a great sensation, and the railway companies as well as the travelling public feel correspondingly relieved.

SINGULAR CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.
 A case of hydrophobia terminated fatally at the Liverpool Infirmary the other night, the victim being John Campbell, a houseman on the London and North Western Railway. Campbell was at Preston on the 25th of June, shunting some wagons, when he saw a collie dog on the line, and, thinking it would be run over, he called it to him. The dog came quietly, but on reaching him suddenly sprang at his face and bit a piece of flesh from near the mouth. The wound was dressed in Preston, and Campbell, who then he healed in about three weeks. Campbell appeared to have thoroughly recovered, but on Saturday morning premonitory symptoms of hydrophobia appeared, and a medical man who was called in advised his removal to the Liverpool Infirmary, where he was detained, the medical staff considering that the symptoms were those of hydrophobia, and sending him to the Paris Infirmary at Paris. On Monday all hope of Campbell's recovery was given up, and on Tuesday evening the poor fellow died at the infirmary in great agony.

SHOOTING A WIFE.
 Francis, a man from Marseilles, who has made a determined attempt to murder a woman in Paris, and who was committed to prison by reason of the extraordinary trouble which he took for the purpose of putting his criminal project into execution. His wife is a hard-working person, who left him about two years ago, and took a situation as domestic servant in a family at Bois-Colombes, outside Paris. Francis repeatedly wrote to the woman asking her to return to him, but she refused a deaf ear. Her energetic refusals inflamed the hot southern blood of her husband, who resolved to kill her. Armed with a knife and a revolver, he accordingly set out about a fortnight since from Marseilles and walked to Paris. On arriving in the capital his conduct was worthy of his crime. Unlike a cool-brained criminal of the north, he did not wait for his wife, but burst in on Tuesday at noon to the house where she was employed. Madame Francis was serving the family at table at the time of the irruption, and was horrified at seeing a haggard, travel-stained man advancing towards her with a revolver in his hand. She had hardly time to recognise her husband in the stranger when he fired five shots at her. Three wounds were inflicted, one of the bullets in the breast, but had strength and courage enough to hustle her terrible husband out of the room, and to bolt the door against him. Francis went away from the house, and it was thought that he had left the town. Some moments afterwards, as two young men—friends of the servant—were taking the wounded woman to the shop of a neighbouring chemist, the bloodthirsty tramp from the South emerged from a hiding place at the corner of a street, and made a determined attack on the party with his knife. He succeeded in again wounding his wife in the breast and stabbed one of the young men in the hand. Before he could effect any more mischief he was overpowered and carried—kicking, struggling, and swearing—before the district police commissary. When examined by this official, the violent southern expressed disappointment at his failure in not dispatching his wife, and announced his determination to make another murderous assault on her when he was taking the druggist to his home. He was, however, able for a considerable length of time to carry out his sinister design, as he is safely under lock and key, without the least prospect of an immediate release. Madame Francis, although attacked with fury, will eventually recover from her wounds.

TURF, FIELD, AND RIVER.
BY LARRY LYNX.

Of the great annual regatta which is given on the river, the public are reminded that the regatta is a most important one, and that the public are reminded that the regatta is a most important one, and that the public are reminded that the regatta is a most important one.

Time has dealt lightly with the old-fashioned regatta, held at York. In these good days, few of the fixtures that were once popular, and which were once the pride of the regatta, are now to be seen. It is not that I should call the best meeting in merry Yorkshire, but the powers that be, with Mr. Miles' Anson exercising his judgment as clerk of the course, move with the times. They recognise the fact that the regatta is a most important one, and that the public are reminded that the regatta is a most important one.

The race for the Great Ebor Handicap, which was the first of the regatta, was a most important one. The race was won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. W. G. Grace. The race was a most important one, and the public are reminded that the regatta is a most important one.

The third day of the regatta, which was held on Wednesday, was a most important one. The race was won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. W. G. Grace. The race was a most important one, and the public are reminded that the regatta is a most important one.

There was some capital sport at both Huntingdon and Scarborough on Friday. At the former meeting, Magistrate, Antares, and Lomond kept their winning form, and at Scarborough, Antares, Antares, and Antares kept their winning form.

The Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse races will be held on Wednesday and Thursday.

day, September 7th and 8th next. Mr. J. Sheldon, jun., of Temple Chambers, 50, New-street, Birmingham, is clerk of the course.

There was no little interest centred in the cricket match between Surrey and Lancashire at the Oval. Mr. S. M. Crossfield, who captained the Lancastrians, was unhappy in his decision to put his men in first on a wicket rendered soft by a remarkably heavy dew on Monday.

Lockwood was in superb form, and the northerners found his deliveries so puzzling that the whole lot were got rid of for 90, Lockwood taking seven wickets for 60 runs. When Surrey went in they scored 209 for six wickets, and their total reached 227. Lancashire did better the second time of asking, as they hit up 197, leaving Surrey 68 to get to win. Surrey did not obtain these until they had lost three wickets, those of Abel, Baldwin, and Maurice Read, their batting Lancashire by seven wickets. Surrey made their score 10 points as the result of fifteen contests in the county championship competition, as against Nottingham's 9 points for fourteen matches.

The display of the Northamptonshire and Gloucestershire and Somersetshire was not up to the reputation of a team that had done so superbly previously this season. After their big score of 429 against Gloucestershire they were unlucky to draw, while against Somersetshire they did not, all round, play up to form. Tyler's deliveries made sad havoc with their batsmen.

Somersetshire are indeed a magnificent team, and they followed up their defeat of Nottingham by beating Middlesex by 70 runs.

The second eleven match between the counties of Surrey and Lancashire ought to have been a three instead of a two days' affair, as there was some very tall scoring. Surrey made 321, Ayres being top scorer with 99, and Lancashire (top scorer Mr. Rowley, jun., 77), hit up 336. Going in again, Surrey scored 123 for one wicket (Street not out, 72). Rain then stopped play, and the match was drawn, and on Friday Messrs. Hewett and Palgrave beat all records by hitting up 346 for one wicket.

There was also tall scoring in the Kent v. Sussex match, at Brighton. Kent went in first and put together 428, Mr. J. C. Fleming being top scorer with 105. Then Sussex scored 229, which Mr. G. Brann contributed 105. Following on, Sussex played out time, and made a draw, thanks in no small degree to Mr. Brann and Humphreys. The latter stayed while the amateur hit, and Mr. Brann once more scored a three-figure innings, contributing 101. My memory serves me right, Mr. W. G. Grace is the only other living cricketer who has made two hundreds in a day. He has been scoring wonderfully since he resumed cricket after his accident. He made 89 in the first innings of Gloucestershire against Middlesex, and prior to that, his other scores in backward rotation were 61, 64, 25, 45 (not out), 1, 18 (not out), 12, 99, and 24. Five batsmen have now made over 1,000 runs since this season. They are, Shrewsbury, A. E. Stoddart, H. T. Hewett, L. C. H. Palgrave, and Gunn.

Rain interfered with the battle between Yorkshire and Gloucestershire, but in the first innings of each side the rival batsmen played splendidly. Yorkshire scored 238 and Gloucestershire 240. Mr. W. G. Grace making 61 of this total. Yorkshire did not fare so well in their second innings, and time expiring with the score at 174 for nine wickets, to which Tunnicliffe was chief contributor, the match was drawn.

Although the National Regatta, held on the Thames on Monday and Tuesday last, produced a lot of capital racing, and was witnessed in fine weather by huge crowds of people, one must admit that so far, not much has been done towards making it a new professional sculler of exceptional calibre. The English native champion, W. G. East, did not enter for the open sculls, being restricted by other engagements at the regatta, and C. R. Harding, the "Pocket Hercules," who beat him last year, was thought to have a capital chance over the Putney-Hammersmith course.

Should cholera make its unwelcome appearance in London or elsewhere, the public should be anxious to know what to do. An explicit memorandum, which was issued by the Local Government Board in 1888, remains in force, and copies may be obtained at Her Majesty's Stationery Office through any bookseller. This memorandum calls upon the local authorities to exercise special vigilance with regard to the condition of courts and alleys in towns and labourers' cottages in country districts, and it enjoins the abatement of nuisance of every kind and the enforcement of cleanliness.

An examination of the water supply is insisted upon, and the document proceeds:—If, unfortunately, the only water which for a time can be got should be open to suspicion of dangerous organic impurity, it must at least be boiled before being used for drinking, and it should be drunk later than twenty-four hours after it has been boiled. Filtering of the ordinary kind cannot by itself be trusted to purify water. It cannot be too distinctly understood that dangerous qualities of water are not obviated by the addition of wine or spirits. When there appears any probable relation between the distribution of disease and of milk supplies, the cleanliness of dairies, the purity of water used in them, the health of the persons employed about them, and the health of the cows that furnish milk should always be carefully investigated. Even apart from any apprehension of milk being concerned in a particular outbreak of disease, it is desirable that English people should adopt the custom, which is followed in some countries, of boiling milk at once upon its reception into a house. The washing and lime-whitening of uncleanly premises, especially of such as are densely occupied, should be pressed with all practicable despatch. Overcrowding should be prevented, especially where disease has begun, the sick room should, as far as possible, be free from persons who are not due to the patient. Ample ventilation should be enforced. If the windows are made to open, and that they are sufficiently opened. Especially where any kind of infective fever has begun, it is essential, both for patients and for persons who are about them, that the sick room and the sick house be constantly traversed by streams of fresh air. The cleanest domestic should be enjoined. Refuse matter should be removed, and the floors and things which have to be disinfected or cleaned should always be disinfected or cleaned without delay. Special precautions with regard to infective matters discharged from the bodies of the sick. . . . The caution which is necessary with regard to such matters must, of course, extend to whatever is touched with them; so that bedding, clothing, towels, handkerchiefs, and other articles which have been in use by the sick may not become sources of mischief either in the house to which they belong or in houses to which they are conveyed. All reasonable care should be taken not to allow infective disease to spread by the unnecessary association of sick with healthy persons. This care is requisite, not only with regard to the sick, but also with regard to schools and other establishments wherein members of many different households are accustomed to meet. If disease begins in houses where the sick person cannot be properly accommodated and tended, medical advice should be taken as to the propriety of removing him to an infirmary or hospital. Every sanitary authority should have in readiness a hospital for the reception of such cases. Where dangerous conditions of residence cannot be promptly remedied, it will be best that the inmates, while unattacked by disease, be removed to some other lodging. Privation, as predisposing to disease, may require special measures of relief. In certain cases special medical arrangements are necessary. For instance, as cases of cholera, in the early stages, are often attended by a comparatively tractable form of what is called "premonitory diarrhoea," it is essential that, where cholera has appeared, arrangements should be made for affording medical relief without delay to persons attacked, even slightly, with looseness of bowels. It is always to be desired that the people should, as far as possible, know how to recognise the early signs of cholera, and that they should be able to take prompt action against the disease, which threatens them, while vigilance is useful with regard to its early symptoms, and what (if any) special arrangements have been made for purposes of such information, printed handbills or placards may usefully be employed, and in cases where danger is great, house-to-house visitation by discreet and competent persons may be of great service in allaying unreasonable alarm and in leading or assisting the less educated and the destitute parts of the population to do what is needful for safety. The present memorandum relates to occasions of emergency. Therefore the measures suggested in it are essentially of an extemporaneous kind, and permanent provisions for securing the public health, in the event of cholera, must be made in advance. It is to be remembered, however, that in proportion as a district is habitually well cared for by its sanitary authority the more formidable emergencies of epidemic disease are not likely to arise in it.

Mr. Frederick Morrin, for the past sixteen years in Sir Augustus Harris's companies, was at the North London Police Court summoned for refusing to show his ticket when a passenger by a car on the North Metropolitan Tramway Company. A ticket inspector said that on the 11th inst. he asked the defendant, who was a young man, for his ticket. The defendant replied, "I don't know where it is." Witness said, "I shall want to see it." The defendant said, "I shall show it to you." Witness then demanded the fare (3d), to which the defendant replied, "I have paid my fare." The defendant also refused to give his name and address until a policeman was called, and then he handed the ticket to the officer. The defendant made no attempt to defend his ticket. The ticket was found to be a valid one. The defendant was fined 10s. and 12s. 6d. costs.

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CRICKET.
We are asked to state by the hon. secretary of the St. Jude's Guild C.C. that the match between that club and Cromer, which was won by St. Jude's by 1 run.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A MAYOR.
The Mayor of Reading, Mr. Frank Atwell, died somewhat suddenly on Thursday evening. He had been in indifferent health for some time, and about a week ago broke a blood vessel. His death, however, was not anticipated.

SAD SUICIDE AT HACKNEY.
Dr. Macdonald, coroner for North-east London, held an inquest on Wednesday, at the Old Town Hall, Hackney, relative to the death of Mr. James Hart, who was a station-master at the Loughborough Junction Station on the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, lately residing at 57, Flaxman-road, Loughborough, who died in the above-named institution from the effects of injuries received on the line on Monday last. Mr. Herbert H. Groves, solicitor, appeared for the company. Rowland Willes, identified the deceased as his father, who had been station-master at the junction for a great number of years. Formerly he was station-master at the Elephant and Castle. Elijah Mitchell, 70, Landon-road, Clapham, a travelling inspector on the railway, deposed that on Monday last, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, he was at Loughborough Station, and saw the deceased lying under the wheels of a train. The engine had not passed over him, but two coaches had. The train was in the course of being shifted from the sidings on to the main line. At the time the train passed he was talking to the deceased. Just as the train got clear of the points ready for the "backing," the deceased wished witness good afternoon, and said, "I must get away round to the Cambridge box." Witness turned towards the station to go back to Victoria, and before he had proceeded twelve yards along the line he heard Chamberlain, the foreman hunter, call out "Whos, whos!" and "Stop!" to the engine-driver. He then saw Mr. Willes under the train. The deceased, who was a very old station-master, understood what was going on, and he was looking at the engine. He was in the habit of going to the Cambridge box, and he was in the habit of going to the Cambridge box.

THE LATE MR. HART.
The Act of Suicide.
The deceased was a most determined character, but there can be little doubt that he was in a state of mind that was deranged at the time. On Sunday morning, in consequence of his illness, Mr. Hart partook of a light breakfast in bed. Some short time afterwards he must have arisen and obtained a razor, though he was not in the habit of shaving, as he wore a full moustache and beard. He then inflicted a terrible gash in his throat, and he was just about the time that one of his little daughters entered the room, and, greatly alarmed by what she saw, ran to her mother. Mrs. Hart at once rushed to the chamber, and there saw her husband lying in a pool of blood. The poor lady was naturally horrified and distracted by the scene, but she managed to raise the alarm and a doctor was immediately summoned, but death had already taken place. An examination of the body showed that there were signs which showed that after committing the deed Mr. Hart actually wiped the razor and endeavoured to replace it in its case. The jury proceeded to Lissant House to view the body, which at the special request of the family was allowed to remain there instead of being removed to the mortuary. Sarah Elizabeth Hart (widow), who was the mother of the deceased, was a healthy man. He had never given any cause to think that he would attempt to end his life. He had no trouble of any kind, monetary or otherwise, and witness could not account for the rash act. Last Sunday she saw him in his bed-room soon after 10 o'clock, when he appeared all right. About 11 o'clock he went to the room, and again found her husband lying on the floor with his throat cut. There was a closed blood-stained razor lying in the drawer. Charles James Hart and Percy Hart, two sons of the deceased, stated that the only reason they could assign for the unfortunate affair was ill-health. Sir Charles Russell was then sworn, and stated that he had known the deceased for seven or eight years. He met him on Friday last at his request. He told witness that he had been to Southsea, and that he must have taken some food there which violently disagreed with him and which led to violent fits of vomiting, succeeded by severe diarrhoea. This continued for some considerable time, and had greatly affected his spirits. He became very nervous and collected, though depressed. He went thoroughly into his affairs with witness, and from the statement he made there was no reason why he should have considered himself in a position of serious embarrassment. He was, however, worrying himself a good deal about certain building contracts he had entered into. Witness arranged to meet the deceased again on Tuesday, but on returning to London was informed of the catastrophe. Insp. Smith, J Division, said he was called on Sunday afternoon about 1.15, and found the deceased lying dead. A doctor had been in attendance. The blood-stained razor (produced) was lying on a table, and the looking-glass was bespattered with blood, as though the deceased had stood in front of the glass when he cut his throat. The jury returned a verdict of suicide during temporary insanity, and expressed their sympathy with the relatives of the deceased.

MR. GLADSTONE ON HIS RE-ELECTION.
Speaking at a bazaar at Haverdon Park, Mr. Gladstone, in response to calls for a speech, said:—Ladies and gentlemen, you suppose that you see in me an old member of Parliament. I began in the year 1832, when most of you were not here to speak for yourselves (Laughter and cheer). I am not here for the purpose of political contention, we meet as friends—(cheers)—and certainly you have given a great sign of your friendship in coming from distant parts of England to greet us, and to be greeted by us, in this way. The heavens have been kind to us, and all the circumstances of your gathering, I rejoice to think, are most favourable. Now, ladies and gentlemen, I am not here to make you a speech, which your vast numbers would render almost impossible, but I beg you to accept on my own part, on my wife's part, and on the part of all my family, our most affectionate good wishes, and our desire and prayer that you may be blessed here and hereafter. (Cheers.)

A NEW FORM OF POSTAL ORDER.
It is announced that on September 1st next a new form of postal order will be brought into use in place of the present form of order, which will cease to be issued on August 31st. The words "Not negotiable" will be omitted from the new form in order to indicate that it is to be used only for the purpose of making a direct remittance. A new regulation has also been made under which the holder of a postal order may defer payment for any period not exceeding ten days from the date of issue by writing across the face of the order the words "Payable after days." In such case, however, the name of the order officer at the office in which the order shall be paid must be inserted in the body. This regulation is printed on the face of the new order, and also comes into operation on the 1st of September. On and from that day, therefore, an order bearing the words referred to will not be paid until the period specified has expired.

A GIRL'S FIFTEEN.
A Paper Pattern is given away with Mrs. LACEY'S CHILDREN'S FASHIONS. The pattern is a full-length dress, and is given away with the book. The book is a full-length dress, and is given away with the book. The book is a full-length dress, and is given away with the book.

THE FATALITY AT LOUGHBOROUGH JUNCTION.
Mr. Samuel F. Langham, the City coroner, held an inquest at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, into the circumstances attending the death of William Willes, aged 51 years, the station-master at the Loughborough Junction Station on the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, lately residing at 57, Flaxman-road, Loughborough, who died in the above-named institution from the effects of injuries received on the line on Monday last. Mr. Herbert H. Groves, solicitor, appeared for the company. Rowland Willes, identified the deceased as his father, who had been station-master at the junction for a great number of years. Formerly he was station-master at the Elephant and Castle. Elijah Mitchell, 70, Landon-road, Clapham, a travelling inspector on the railway, deposed that on Monday last, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, he was at Loughborough Station, and saw the deceased lying under the wheels of a train. The engine had not passed over him, but two coaches had. The train was in the course of being shifted from the sidings on to the main line. At the time the train passed he was talking to the deceased. Just as the train got clear of the points ready for the "backing," the deceased wished witness good afternoon, and said, "I must get away round to the Cambridge box." Witness turned towards the station to go back to Victoria, and before he had proceeded twelve yards along the line he heard Chamberlain, the foreman hunter, call out "Whos, whos!" and "Stop!" to the engine-driver. He then saw Mr. Willes under the train. The deceased, who was a very old station-master, understood what was going on, and he was looking at the engine. He was in the habit of going to the Cambridge box, and he was in the habit of going to the Cambridge box.

KILLED BY A REAPING MACHINE.
A farm boy, named Norwood, has met with a shocking death, at Claines, near Worcester, when, the animals took fright and knocked him down. The machine passed over his body, and the knives caused such terrible wounds all over him that he died almost immediately.

A BANK CLERK SENT TO GAOL.
At the Guildhall on Thursday, Peter Brown, aged 28, bank clerk, of Abchurch-lane, was found guilty of stealing the sum of £23 16s., the moneys of his employers, the Union Bank of England and Spain, Old Broad-street. Brown had been seven months in the service of the bank, with a salary of £120. In the course of his duties, cheques and cash received at the bank daily would pass through his hands before being balanced up and paid into the City Bank, and was the custom. On the 10th inst. the bank received £23 16s. for a draft, payment being made with five 25 Bank of England notes, and the balance in cash. Brown never accounted for the money, the loss of which was not discovered until a week later. Brown was arrested on a warrant by Det.-Insp. Lawley, of the City police, at his residence. On being taken to the police station, he said, "I know what you have come about." He practically admitted his guilt, stating that he had disposed of two of the banknotes with tradesmen in the City. Mr. Warburton, barrister, who prosecuted, said that the prisoner was formerly in the service of the Bank of Scotland and of the River Plate Bank. He had borne an excellent character prior to this offence. The prosecutors wished to strongly recommend him to mercy, they believing that at the time the offence was committed he was in difficulties. Mr. Alderman Moore sentenced him to two months' hard labour.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A BICYCLIST.
Mr. J. Troutbeck held an inquest at the St. George's Hospital, touching the death of James Hitchens, 48, a messenger employed by the Wilsons & Co., lately living at 74, Shepherd's-road, King's-road. W. Charles Barker, of 1, Wandsworth-street, said that on the morning of the 20th inst. he was walking across High-street, Kensington, near the Palace Gates, when he saw the deceased coming along on a bicycle, near an omnibus. Witness had to step back to get out of the way, as the deceased drove close by him, and upon looking round he saw the machine strike the head of the deceased going under the front wheel of the omnibus. The road, although a little damp, was in good condition. The man fell in such a position that the driver of the omnibus had no chance to pull up. A number of the passenger omnibuses gave evidence exonerating the driver from all blame. One witness, the deceased, was taken to the hospital, and in doing so was carried out by the shoulders of the omnibus, and was walking in the road, with the omnibus over his shoulder. Witness, who was passing, saw the deceased, and he was in the habit of going to the Cambridge box, and he was in the habit of going to the Cambridge box.

THE TRAGIC SUICIDE AT KENSINGTON.
Dr. G. Danford Thomas on Thursday held an inquest at the Town Hall, Kensington, relative to the death of George West, aged 17, a coachman, lately living at 52, Enson-mews, South Kensington, who committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver on the roof of a house in Enson-mews, Onslow Gardens, on Monday last. William West, a coachman, living at 31, Enson-place, identified the deceased as his son, who was a carriage groom at his last place. So far as the witness knew he was a steady lad. On the morning of the 20th there was some money lost from his brother's box, but the witness did not communicate with the police. On the 16th inst. the deceased stopped out all the night, and the following day the witness met him in the Fulham-road and asked him to come home. He refused, stating that he could do without witness, and could get on all right by himself. About half-past 11 o'clock on Monday last witness noticed some one on No. 52, and that his son had a revolver. It belonged to his brother. Walter Cromwell, a painter, deposed to being asked by the last witness to assist him to find his son. They tried to get into the house without success, and the father went for a policeman. After he had gone the witness heard the rope of the skylight pulled, and thinking that the lad was trying to get over the house the witness went to the back and proceeded to the roof by that way, so that no one could escape. On the roof he saw the deceased with a revolver in his hand. The Coroner: Was he alive?—Witness: Yes, but he died in a few minutes.—Dr. John Haynes said that he was called to see the deceased about midday on Monday last. The lad had shot himself by placing a revolver in his mouth, causing fracture of the skull, which resulted in death.—The coroner remarked that it appeared that the deceased had had some domestic trouble.—The father was recalled.—The Coroner: Have you had much trouble with him?—Witness: No, sir, not much.—How long was he out of work? Since last bank holiday.—There was a witness trouble. I talked to him about staying out all night, and said that he would soon find himself in trouble if he continued to go on like that.—You missed some money? Yes, but it was my other son's.—And you do not know if the deceased took it? No, but there can be scarcely any one else who would.—The jury returned a verdict of suicide while of unsound mind.

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